



PRES. MANUEL L. QUEZON
CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION
SOUVENIR PROGRAM
August 13 - 19, 1978
Lucena City, Quezon

Today and Everyday

Today, August 19, is a fitting occasion for a grateful nation to revere the memory of the late President Manuel L. Quezon.

Manuel L. Quezon is a beacon light and a source of inspiration for all. It is not only today, but everyday, that we should cherish the priceless legacy he left from which we have inherited the manifold boons of strength, steadfastness, courage, faith, hope and vision.

Manuel L. Quezon has passed away, but his spirit since his death, has never really left the country and the people whom he loved so dearly and served so well. Taken together, his recorded speeches and writings are a treasure-mine of wisdom, of visions, and of great deeds accomplished. Most eloquent of his always eloquent words are: "Live up to the noble traditions of our people."

A short but immortal statement. It was the lamp that shed its light on the colorful career of Manuel L. Quezon. It was the touch-stone in his life that bridged for him all the distance between death and posterity. It was the moral creed that made possible his constructive leadership which stood in the forefront of a generation yet unsurpassed in our country.

Let the inspiring record of Manuel L. Quezon be ever emblazoned. May this generation and the generations yet to come always hearken to his ringing words: "Live up to the noble traditions of our people." Thus we may hope to fulfill our national destiny, to make liberty and justice endure forever among the Filipino people as a way of life, for the eternal prosperity of this our land.

Reprinted from Quezon Memorial Souvenir
August 1970



MESSAGE TO MY PEOPLE

My Fellow Citizens:

There is one thought which I want you always to have in mind, and that is you are Filipinos, that the Philippines is your country and the only country God has given you: that you must keep it for your children, and your children's children, until the world is no more; and that you must live for it and die for it, if necessary.

Your country is a great country. It has a great past, a great present and a great future.

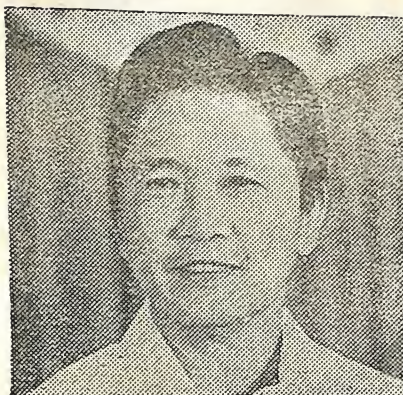
The Philippines of yesterday was consecrated by the sacrifices of lives and pleasure of your patriots, martyrs, and soldiers.

The Philippines of today is honored by the wholehearted devotion to its cause of unselfish and courageous statesmen.

The Philippines of tomorrow will be the country of plenty, of happiness, and of freedom. It will be a Philippines with her head raised in the midst of the West Pacific, mistress of her own destiny, holding in her hand the torch of freedom and democracy and pointing the way to the teeming millions of Africa and Asia now suffering under alien rule; a Philippines, heir in the Orient to the teachings of Christianity; and a republic of virtuous and righteous men and women, all working together for the better world than the one we have at present.

— MANUEL LUIS QUEZON —

Tanggapan ng Pangulo ng Pilipinas
(OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES)



MESSAGE

It is my pleasure to extend greetings and good wishes to the people of Quezon Province on the celebration of the Centennial Birth Anniversary of Manuel L. Quezon.

It is the proud distinction of Quezon Province to have reared this great Filipino. And so its people, above all, know that his greatness lay in his endeavor to unite the Filipinos behind a national movement for independence.

Today, the new greatness lies in our endeavor to rally all our people behind a new goal: national development. I ask his heirs, the people of Quezon Province, to join his great endeavor of our time, which he, whom we honor today, would have been proud to make his own.

(SGD.) FERDINAND E. MARCOS
Prime Minister of the Philippines

Republic of the Philippines
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
Quezon City, Metro Manila



M E S S A G E

The celebration of the Centennial of Manuel Luis Quezon brings into focus his valiant contribution to the self-government and eventual independence of our beloved country.

As Resident Commissioner to the United States, he obtained the passage of the Jones Act which promised independence to the Philippines as soon as a stable government has been established therein. As President of the Senate and the Nacionalista Party he worked mightily to demonstrate the capacity of the Filipino people to govern themselves. It was also he who secured the adoption by the American Congress of the Tydings — McDuffie Act which not only instituted the Commonwealth but finally provided for the proclamation of independence after a short transition period. As two-term President of the Philippines, he laid down the foundations of our republic although he did not live to see its fulfillment.

We cannot but rejoice that it was given to a son of Tayabas to accomplish so much for the enduring benefit of our people and to become one of the great men of his time. To properly honor him and what he stood for, we can do no less than remain true to the ideals of freedom and democracy which have sustained our people since the revolution against Spain and the Philippine-American War at the turn of the century and more recently during the Japanese occupation.

Long live Manuel Luis Quezon in the hearts of his grateful countrymen.

(SGD.) JOSE D. INGLES
Deputy Minister

Republic of the Philippines
INTERIM BATASANG PAMBANSA
Quezon City, Metro Manila



MESSAGE

The celebration of the centennial birth anniversary of the late President Manuel L. Quezon is indeed an auspicious occasion for every Filipino to look back and be reminded of the life and labors of this great leader and patriot. The dynamic and sterling qualities of leadership he displayed during the formative years of Philippine statehood are, to be sure, priceless heritage he had left to his countrymen.

May the memory of Manuel Luis Quezon stay forever in our hearts and minds!

(SGD.) MARIANO V. AGCAOILI
Assemblyman
Region IV (Quezon)

Republic of the Philippines
INTERIM BATASANG PAMBANSA
Quezon City, Metro Manila



M E S S A G E

Few are the men who, long after death, still live in the memory of the people. Such men, after having been born, must have truly lived before they died. And not just died even before they were born.

President Manuel Luis Quezon was born, had lived and died and not just died after having been born. President Quezon will continue to live even in eons to come for his accomplishments have outlived his mortal remains. His statesmanship, love of the common tao and uncompromising stance to place the interest of his country above all other considerations, are virtues that won't just die - they will be recited and extolled year after year in schools, in plazas, in assemblies and in all sorts of gathering of peoples whose hearts beat to the lively cadence of love of country and humanity.

The memory of President Quezon will continue to live not only in the next one hundred years more but through the indefinite future when people then would only have to refer to him as one of the greatest men of antiquity. He may have died long ahead of us but his memory will long outlive us. The luster of his deeds may suffer diminution in the course of time but his name will find place to remain at least in the footnotes of history - for all time.

SUCH WAS THE MAN.

In this Quezon Centennial, therefore, it is but fitting to recall the deeds of the man.

(SGD.) GODOFREDO M. TAN
Assemblyman
Region IV (Quezon)

Republic of the Philippines
INTERIM BATASANG PAMBANSA
Quezon City, Metro Manila



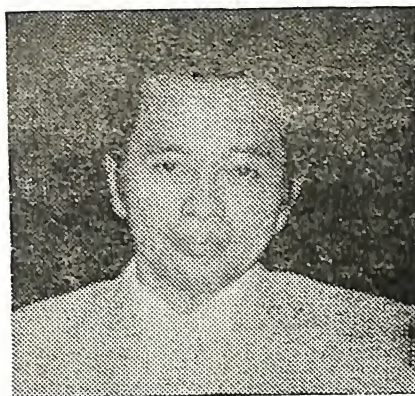
PAHATID

Kasabay sa ika-isangdaang taong kaarawan ng dating Pangulong Manuel Luis Quezon, nabuksan ang isang napakahalagang pahina sa kasaysayan ng bansang Pilipinas. Pagkalipas ng limang taon, muling naitindig ang apat na haligi ng Batasan ng mga mamamayan sa ibang kaanyuan na anupa't ang kaganapan ay tanging hinaharap ang makapag-sasaad.

Subali't sa tanglaw ng mga dating adhikain ng Pangulong Quezon, sa upat ng kanyang marubdob na pagmamahal sa Bayan, dalangin kong makatupad sa bagong atas na tungkulin nang buong-katiwasayan..

(LGD.) MEDARDO L. TUMAGAY
KAGAWAD, Batasang Pambansa
Rehiyon Blg. IV
Lalawigan ng Quezon

Republic of the Philippines
INTERIM BATASANG PAMBANSA
Quezon City, Metro Manila



MESSAGE

As we celebrate the Quezon Centennial, elder people all over the land will be talking about the late President Manuel L. Quezon and almost instinctively compare him with President Ferdinand E. Marcos. People will naturally see both of them in many different ways. This humble self would rather view both with what similarities they have than whatever differences others may see.

Both truly deserve the accolade that they are two of the greatest Filipino leaders we ever had and both were confronted with the same basic challenge, namely, that of national solidarity. National solidarity retains its urgency now as it was during the time of President Quezon. Our people, including our leaders, still think with a regional and parochial mind. This is why the message of National Leadership is loud and clear: If we have to forge ahead we must have as a guiding principle: ISANG BANSA, ISANG DIWA.

(SGD.) CESAR A. VILLARIBA
Assemblyman
Region IV (Quezon)

Republic of the Philippines
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
Lucena City



MESSAGE

On August 19, the whole country will observe the 100th Birthday Anniversary of one of the greatest presidents the country has ever had, the late President Manuel Luis Quezon, the most illustrious son of the province.

It is but fitting and proper that on this historic event we take time out of our hectic activities and ponder on the philosophies and teachings of this unique breed of Filipino leader and statesman. If we look around us today and see the various changes shaping up in every direction, we will not fail to note that this avalanche of changes is but the results of his teachings 50 years ago-only that now they take on a deeper thrust and broader dimension to cope with the exigencies and challenges of the times.

For us Filipinos, and, more particularly for us Quezonians, the lasting homage that we can offer the late President Manuel Luis Quezon on his Centennial Birthday Anniversary is for us to be true and live up, in every waking hour of our lives, to his abiding faith in ourselves as Filipinos, in our potentialities as a people, in our capacity for greatness, and our love for our country, for to him, no one can love the Philippines better than ourselves as Filipinos.

(SGD.) ANACLETO C. ALCALA
Governor

Republic of the Philippines
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
City of Lucena



M E S S A G E

Stories are told and handed down many times over how President Quezon had always shown himself the finest specimen of a devoted leader of his people.

For instance he advocated that men and women in public office should consider their job a public trust and the sincerity by which he tried to enforce such dictum now belongs to the treasury of our loftiest traditions as a nation.

When, not many years ago, people were aroused by rampant abuse in government they liked to say "If only Quezon were living today"

And so as we honor Manuel L. Quezon on his Centennial Birth Anniversary it may just be the time to perceive him thru the spectrum of contemporary Philippines. We look at this generation of Filipinos sweating it out to achieve success on all sides and we hasten to say it, before God and man: that for our nation to really flourish and ascertain for itself a respected place in the family of nations we all need the Quezonian integrity!

(SGD.) **MARIO L. TAGARAO**
City Mayor

M E S S A G E

To my provincemates:

Manuel L. Quezon began his political career in Tayabas province when he was elected Governor, and he always had a special place in his heart for his home province. Up to the day of his death, his official residence was Baler, Tayabas. So it is with deep affection that I send you my warmest greetings on the occasion of my father's Centenary.

On behalf of his children and grandchildren, I wish to express our heartfelt gratitude and appreciation for the efforts being made to ensure the success of the celebrations to mark his 100th birthday. In particular, we would like to thank Gov. Anacleto G. Alcala and the Provincial Officials, Mayor Mario Tagarao and the City Officials of Lucena City, the Municipal Mayors and Municipal Officials and the organizations and individuals who have joined in this effort. In particular, I would like to make mention of the Ladies Committee who have worked so hard to set up a Quezonian museum in Lucena City — Mrs. Iluminada Alcala, Mrs. Lourdes N. Veluz, Mrs. Magdalena Nicolas, Mrs. Rosario Abrenica, Miss Paciencia Daleon and Mrs. Asuncion Flores. To them, and to all those who so generously shared their memorabilia to make the museum a reality, a very special thank you.

(SGD.) ZENEIDA QUEZON AVANCEÑA

QUEZON AND THE COMMON MAN

by
Celso Al. Carunungan

“To serve my country and my people,” President Manuel Luis Quezon once said, “that is the passion of my life.” And, indeed, throughout his long public career that started in 1906, when he became fiscal of Mindoro and Tayabas (now Quezon) province, to the very last second of his life, the one dominant thought in his mind was this overpowering obsession of serving his people—the common people.

Deep down in his heart, he had the warmest affection for the poor. Throughout his life, he had always identified himself with them. As a lawyer he said, “I charged large fees to the rich, and none whatever to the poor.” And, time and again, he would repeat, like a glorious litany of faith, “I am a poor man, born poor, lived with the poor in my infancy and youth.”

Sure enough, he had known various privations in life; he had known how it was to be deprived of freedom and the comforts of a democratic existence. He had known injustice and fought it with his life. He had killed Spanish tyrants during the Revolution; fought an unscrupulous and powerful American when he was a young prosecuting attorney; and he temporarily abandoned a lucrative law practice in Manila to go to Baler and fight a Filipino who had usurped his father's property and who was, in some way, implicated with the murder of his father and young brother.

It was true that some of his closest friends were the rich proprietors and landowners. They used to join him in pleasure cruises aboard the *Casiana*. They huddled together often. But it was also true that he had used them numerous times to help the poor. And many were the times when he actually courted their ire when he sided and protected the poor employees more than the rich employers.

In 1939, at a rally of over 20,000 people in Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija, he said: “I do not need millionaires, because they can't help the country much. They are very few. I want that the majority of our people should have their just share of our lands, and their own castles. In that event, and only then, will peace and prosperity reign in our country. But don't take me to mean that I or the government will give you lands without any corresponding obligation on your part. You have to

work for it and save for it, and if, in spite of your industry and thrift, the rich and the usurers will suck you to the bone, then trust me, that the government will be on your side and will do its best to see that you permanently lodged on some piece of land you can call your very own, to cherish and adore for the rest of your lives. A man without his own land and home can hardly be convinced to love his country. We are building a government that will not try to make the rich wealthier, but will seek to improve the lot of the poor.”

Social justice was Quezon's continuing battle-cry; it was not just an idle, political gimmick to him. It was the very core of his administration. “Social justice or its equivalent,” he said, “has always been an urge in me. During the whole period of my incumbency as President of our defunct Senate, I had fought with all vigor for the rights and welfare of the working man.”

Thus, unlike many other political leaders, Quezon backed up his words with shining deeds. He agitated for — and won — the passage of an act that created the Court of Industrial Relations; through his tireless initiative, the Workmen's Compensation Act was passed; so was the Eight-Hour Labor law. He went into the purchase of landed estates, the pursuit of which brought about the creation of the National Land Settlement Corporation and the putting up of Quezon City.

He was criticized by many of his rich cronies for this. One day he said to one of them: “Our land was created by God for all of us, not only for a few. Everyone is entitled to enjoy in full ownership and freedom a portion of such land... I have seen and felt that the root cause of all evils is the unjust and inhuman treatment of the poor and the weak by the rich and the strong. I believe that it is the prime

duty of government to purchase all haciendas and subdivide and re-sell the same to landless people at cost."

This was land reform, almost thirty years before the actual Land Reform Code was passed.

As President of the Commonwealth, Quezon had only a few years. But in all that limited period, he achieved so many miracles that became the foundation of most of the strong democratic institution that still continue to serve the common man he loved so well. He worked on the reorganization of the Civil Service, the granting of suffrage to women, the establishment of the National Rice and Corn Corporation, National Power Corporation, National Tobacco Corporation, National Coconut Corporation, National Abaca and other Fibers Corporation, the Philippine Sugar Administration and other agencies and instrumentalities under the National Development Company. Likewise, he organized the National Economic Council to attend to the nation's economic planning and development.

In education, he created the Office of Adult Education; he appropriated huge sums for the building of more schools and increase of elementary classrooms. It was during his time that education got the biggest slice of the national budget.

Behind all these, Quezon had the common man in mind. "I have stamped practically all the important activities of the government with a social purpose," he said, before a rally of students and teachers at the Rizal Memorial Stadium, on his birthday, exactly forty years ago this year, "because I believe intensely in the principle that it is the duty of the State not only to keep order, administer justice and safeguard individual rights and property, but also to promote the people's welfare, assuring to everyone an equal economic opportunity, wholesome living conditions, a chance to work for a decent livelihood, a fair share in the fruits of the country's material progress, and the enjoyment of a standard of living in accordance with the basic needs of self-respecting, intelligent man. I should like to give all our country-

men social security in youth as well as old age, for themselves and their families."

On that sunny morning of August 1, 1944, at Saranac Lake, in New York, Quezon woke up in fine spirits, though he was very ill. In fact, he said: "I never felt so well in my life." He called for Dr. Emigdio Cruz, his attending physician then, and asked him to read the Gospel according to St. Matthew, in the Douay Bible. When Dr. Cruz came to the Sermon on the Mount, and he started to read the lines, "Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven; blessed are the meek, for they shall possess the earth..." Quezon nodded his head and smiled. He must have remembered the poor of his country, 12,000 miles away, whom he loved. Only a few days before, he had asked President Franklin D. Roosevelt to think of the poor farmers in his country, "to repay them for all that had been lost — every carabao, every nipa hut destroyed by the war." And the American President promised he would.

Then he turned on the radio and heard that General MacArthur had landed in New Guinea, only 600 miles from the Philippines. "It won't be long now!" Quezon exclaimed horsely, with a splendid smile brightening his face.

Then he coughed — and it was all over. It was 10:05 in the morning when he expired, leaving behind a Philippines that was going to be free only a short time after — and all due to his relentless work.

To his death, Quezon never forgot the poor people of the Philippines. This was the ultimate demonstration of Quezon's sincerity of purpose, which was the supreme hallmark of his public career. More than that, it was the final evidence of his overpowering obsession to make his social justice program a living and effective movement. He gave it life even to his death.

What more can a man give?

What more can a nation ask?

FATHER OF THIS INFANT REPUBLIC

He was my dear friend of long years, and it was my privilege to share with him many of the varying conditions which have beset human life during our age. And in this tragic moment, as we close the scroll of his life and works and hearken to their profound and controlling influence upon the destiny of his people, I attest to and join in the applauding judgment of history of the path of duty he strode upon this earth.

Of all men of all time, none more truly merited the appellation of patriot—statesman. Few could, as he, replace the uniform of the soldier with the mantle of statecraft, yet maintain with voice and pen in undiminished vigor the crusading fight in the self-same cause for which he had fought by the violence of arms.

Throughout his long years of public service, never did he compromise the principle which he thus espoused—never did he divert his gaze from the goal which he thus resolutely sought. That he lived to bring its realization in full sight bespeaks the unconquerable determination with which he endowed his lofty purpose. That his native land now stands as one of the free and independent nations of the world is responsive, more than to all else, to the indomitable will by which he developed in the conscience of his people a firm belief in their destiny as a race, and an unshakeable conviction that they lacked not the capacity fully to support independent sovereignty once attained.

His hours of life were full—hours of peace and hours of war—of anguish and of joy—of defeat and of victory—and, as with all men, of failure and of success—the rattle of musketry as he fought the uncharted mountain wilderness to seek by war what he later won by peace—the bitter gall of defeat and surrender—the University cloister where he learned of Christianity, of Western culture, of tradition, and of the law—the shifting fortunes of political struggle as he rose steadily to the fame of position and power—those great crusades he conducted beyond the seas—his advocacy and his success in the cause of Philippine independence—the clouds of war spreading over the Orient—the swirl of enemy bombers—the crash of death and blood and disaster—again the bitterness of defeat—then the exultation, with the rising tide of victory, as he saw our enemies standing on the road back six hundred miles from Philippine soil—followed by still waters and silence.

His soul being before the seat of Almighty God, Judge of all men and of all things, Manuel Quezon's mortal remains are now committed to the tender care of the people he loved so deeply and served so well—his cherished own.

—General DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

QUOTES FROM QUEZON'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

- * We shall build a government that will be just, honest, efficient and strong so that the foundations of the coming Republic may be firm and enduring — a government, indeed, that must satisfy not only the passing needs of the hour but also the exacting demands of the future.
- * Reverence for laws as the expression of the popular will is the starting point in a democracy. The maintenance of peace and public order is the joint obligation of the government and the citizen.
- * There can be no progress except under the auspices of peace. Without peace and public order it will be impossible to promote education, improve the condition of the masses, protect the poor and ignorant against exploitation, and otherwise insure the enjoyment of life and property.
- * The administration of justice cannot be expected to rise higher than the moral and intellectual standards of the men who dispense it.
- * The common man alone can save humanity from disaster. It is our duty to prove to him that under a republican system of government he can have every opportunity to attain his happiness and that of his family.
- * Liberty and independence can be possessed only by those who are ready to pay the price in life or fortune.
- * Good will toward all nations shall be the golden rule of my administration. The peoples of the earth are interdependent and their prosperity and happiness are inseparably linked with each other.
- * I appeal to your patriotism and summon your nobility of heart so that we may, united in the common endeavor, once more dedicate ourselves to the realization of our national destiny.

RED-LETTER DAYS IN PRESIDENT MANUEL LUIS QUEZON'S LIFE

Compiled by the Filipiniana Division,
Bureau of Public Libraries

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|------|------------------------------|---|--|
| 1878 | Aug. 19 | — | Birth of Manuel Luis Quezon. |
| 1883 | — | — | First taught the three R's by his parents and an aunt. |
| 1887 | — | — | Enrolled at San Juan de Letran College. |
| 1889 | 1894 | — | Obtained highest grades during pre-college studies at San Juan de Letran College. |
| 1894 | Feb. 24 | — | Awarded degree of Bachelor of Arts, summa cum laude at University of Sto. Tomas. |
| 1898 | — | — | Joined Aguinaldo's Revolutionary Forces against U.S. |
| 1899 | — | — | Promoted to Major and appointed Commander of the Second Company composed of guerillas in Bataan. |
| 1900 | — | — | Falsely accused of complicity in the murder of a companion. Was imprisoned for six months by the U.S. Army. |
| 1903 | Feb. 20 | — | Applied to the Supreme Court for permission to take the examination. |
| 1903 | April 16 | — | Took oath of a licensed lawyer. |
| 1903 | Sept. 19 | — | Accepted position of provincial fiscal for Mindoro. |
| 1904 | March 12 | — | Promoted as fiscal of Tayabas. |
| 1906 | Jan. 15 | — | Entered politics with his election as councilor of the municipality of Tayabas, in Tayabas province. |
| 1906 | March 5 | — | Elected Provincial Governor of Tayabas. |
| 1907 | July 25 | — | Resigned as Provincial Governor of Tayabas to enter candidacy for a seat in the Philippine Assembly. Won over Domingo Lopez. |
| 1909 | May 15 to
Jan. 11
1917 | — | Held position of Junior Resident Commissioner of the Philippines to the United States. During that period, two important political concessions were given to Filipinos: granting of a Filipino majority in the Philippine Commission in 1913 and the surrender of all legislative rights to Filipinos by the establishment of the Philippine Senate in 1916. |
| 1916 | Aug. 29 | — | Jones Bill passed by Congress, the fruit of the inspired efforts of Commissioner Quezon. |
| 1916 | 1935 | — | Held position of senator (President, Philippine Senate). |
| 1918 | — | — | Headed the Independence Mission to U.S. |
| 1918 | Dec. 17 | — | Church wedding of Quezon to Aurora Aragon solemnized by the Bishop of Hongkong in the Catholic Cathedral. |
| 1919 | Sept. 23 | — | Birth of his first child, Maria Aurora. |
| 1921 | April 9 | — | Birth of his second child, Maria Zeneida |
| 1924 | April | — | Headed Legislative Mission to U.S. |
| 1926 | — | — | Organized the National Supreme Council. |
| 1926 | — | — | Crisis with Governor General Leonard Wood. |

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Throughout his long years of public service, never did he compromise the principle which he thus espoused—never did he divert his gaze from the goal which he thus resolutely sought. That he lived to bring its realization in full sight bespeaks the unconquerable determination with which he endowed his lofty purpose. That his native land now stands as one of the free and independent nations of the world is responsive, more than to all else, to the indomitable will by which he developed in the conscience of his people a firm belief in their destiny as a race, and an unshakeable conviction that they lacked not the capacity fully to support independent sovereignty once attained.

His hours of life were full—hours of peace and hours of war—of anguish and of joy—of defeat and of victory—and, as withall men, of failure and of success—the rattle of musketry as he fought the uncharted mountain wilderness to seek by war what he later won by peace—the bitter gall of defeat and surrender—the University cloister where he learned of Christianity, of Western culture, of tradition, and of the law—the shifting fortunes of political struggle as he rose steadily to the fame of position and power—those great crusades he conducted beyond the seas—his advocacy and his success in the cause of Philippine independence—the clouds of war spreading over the Orient—the swirl of enemy bombers—the crash of death and blood and disaster—again the bitterness of defeat—then the exultation, with the rising tide of victory, as he saw our enemies standing on the road back six hundred miles from Philippine soil—followed by still waters and silence.

His soul being before the seat of Almighty God, Judge of all men and of all things, Manuel Quezon's mortal remains are now committed to the tender care of the people he loved so deeply and served so well—his cherished own.

—General DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

- 1926 — June 23 — Birth of Manuel, Jr.
- 1927 — — Left Manila for U.S. to direct campaign against reactionary measures, particularly on free trade relations.
- 1929 — — Was conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws by the University of the Philippines.
- 1931 — — Presented his famous three independence proposals to President Hoover and U.S. Congress.
- 1931 — — Latter part of the year, returned to the Philippines. Presented his three proposals to Legislature.
- 1932 — — Opposed Hare-Cutting Act, and consequently, had a controversy with Senator Sergio Osmeña and Speaker Manuel Roxas, who head mission in Washington that endorsed the independence measure.
Delegated Senator Benigno Aquino as personal envoy to Washington in connection with Hare-Hawes-Cutting issue.
- 1933 — — Philippine Senate gave Quezon vote of confidence. Legislature rejected Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act.
- 1934 — — Departed for U.S. to present to Congress, Independence formula later known as Tydings-McDuffie Act which was accepted by the Philippine Legislature.
- 1935 — — Invited General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff of U.S. Army, to organize Philippine Army.
- 1935 — March 23 — President Franklin Delano Roosevelt signed Constitution of the Philippines in White House in the presence of the Filipino delegation headed by Quezon.
- 1935 — May 14 — Constitution ratified by Filipino electorate in a plebiscite.
- 1935 — July 20 — Accepted the Coalition party nomination for the presidency of the Commonwealth.
- 1935 — Sept. 17 — First presidential election for the Commonwealth held.
- 1935 — Nov. 15 — Took oath of office as first President of the Philippine Commonwealth.
- 1936 — — — Conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws by the University of Santo Tomas.
- 1940 — — — Quezon laid cornerstone of proposed national edifice in site of future Philippine Capitol in Quezon City. Feature of occasion was placing of Commonwealth bronze capsule containing historical documents into cornerstone cavity.
- 1941 — Dec. 30 — Assumption of his second term of office as President of the Commonwealth.
- 1942 — March 26 — Left the Philippines for Australia aboard one of the three flying fortresses which MacArthur sent him.
- 1942 — June 14 — Signed the United Nations declaration, on behalf of the Commonwealth government at an international ceremony held in the presence of Roosevelt and the delegates of all signatory nations at the White House. With this signal privilege accorded Quezon, the Philippines became practically independent with an independence that was right there and then given international recognition. From then on, the Philippine flag was displayed together with the colors of the Allied powers in all public functions anywhere, and the Philippines was at the same time admitted as a member of the Pacific War Council whose meetings were attended by either Quezon or Osmeña.
- 1944 — June 29 — Enactment by the American Congress of the legislation providing for the establishment of bases in Philippine territory for the mutual protection of the United States and the Philippines and the maintenance of peace in the Pacific. Considered as the greatest achievement of the Quezon administration in Washington.
- 1944 — Aug. 1 — Died at Saranac, New York.

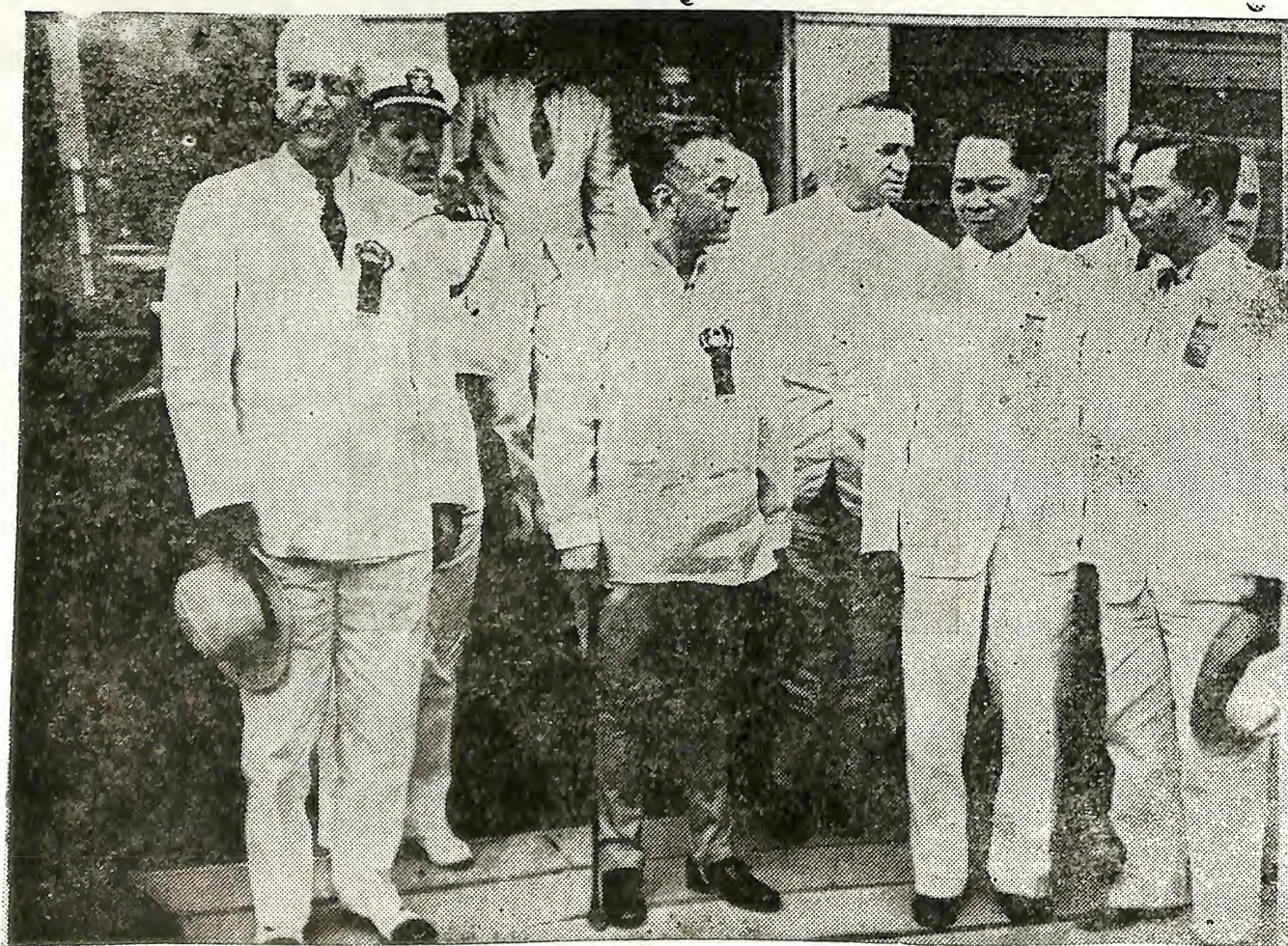


Family Portrait

Photos from the MLQ Photo Gallery









August 13 — Sunday

- 7:30 A.M. — Civic Parade — “Mga Mutya ng Quezon”
Assembly: Employees Village, Gulang-gulang
- 10:30 A.M. — Inauguration of Gintong Yaman ng Quezon
Project of Balikatan ng Quezon
Governor's Mansion
- Unveiling of M L Q Photo Gallery
Governor's Mansion
- 3:00 P.M. — Opening of Quezon Developmental Mobile Photo Exhibits
Provincial Capitol Grounds
- 8:00 P.M. — Proclamation and Coronation of Lakambini ng Quezon
Luzonian University Foundation Gymnasium

August 14 — Monday

- 8:00 A.M. — Visit to the Gintong Yaman ng Quezon and M L Q
Photo Gallery — by students, employees, officials,
visitors and the general public
- 9:00 A.M. — Opening of Agro-Industrial Fair
Provincial Capitol Compound
- 10:00 A.M. — Inauguration and Opening of Provincial Cottage
Industry Display and Sales Center
In front of LTC Office

August 15 Tuesday

KABATAANG BARANGAY DAY

- 8:00 A.M. — Sports Tournament
Marcos Sports Complex

August 16 — Wednesday

- 8:00 A.M. — On-the-Spot Painting Contest
Perez Park
- 9:00 A.M. — Opening of Quezon Art and Design Show
Project of Samahang Sining Kalinangang
Panlalawigan — Executive Social Hall
- 2:00 P.M. — Oratorical Contest in Pilipino
Executive Social Hall

August 17 — Thursday

TEACHERS' DAY

- 7:30 A.M. — Concelebrated Mass
Leon Guinto Amphitheater
- 8:30 A.M. — Teachers' Parade — "Alay sa ika-100 Kaarawan ng
Pangulong Manuel L. Quezon"
Private and Public School Teachers, Officials
and School Personnel
Assembly: Leon Guinto Amphitheater
- 11:00 A.M. — Blessing and laying of Cornerstone of the
Monument for the Teacher
Quezon Provincial High School Campus
- 11:30 A.M. — Opening of Sining Pampaaralan
Tanghal Sining Building — Q.P.H.S:
- Opening of Pictorial Gallery "Education in Quezon
Today" — Administration Building
- 1:30 P.M. — Cultural Program
Marcos Sports Complex
- 3:30 P.M. — Awards Ceremony — Five Outstanding Teachers of
Quezon — Marcos Sports Complex

August 18 — Friday

- 9:00 A.M. — Provincial Drum and Bugle Corps Competition
and Bands Exhibition
Leon Guinto Amphitheater
- 1:00 P.M. — National Invitational Cycling Championship
Marcos Sports Complex
- 7:00 P.M. — Papremyo sa Recibo ng B I R
Recio Building

August 19 — Saturday

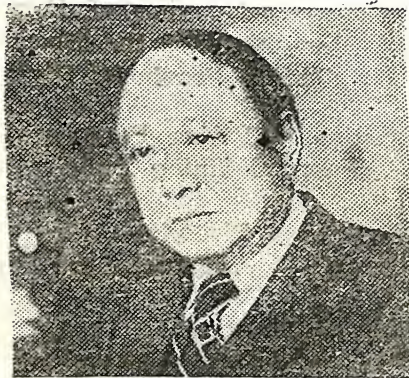
- 7:00 A.M. — HIGH MASS
Lucena Cathedral
- 1:00 P.M. — Military and Civic Parade
Assembly: Employees' Village, Gulang-Gulang
- 4:00 P.M. — Floral Offering
Quezon Monument — Perez Park
- 6:00 P.M. — Awards Ceremony and Testimonial Dinner in honor
of the Outstanding Quezonians of 1978
Antigua Restaurant

Covered live by:

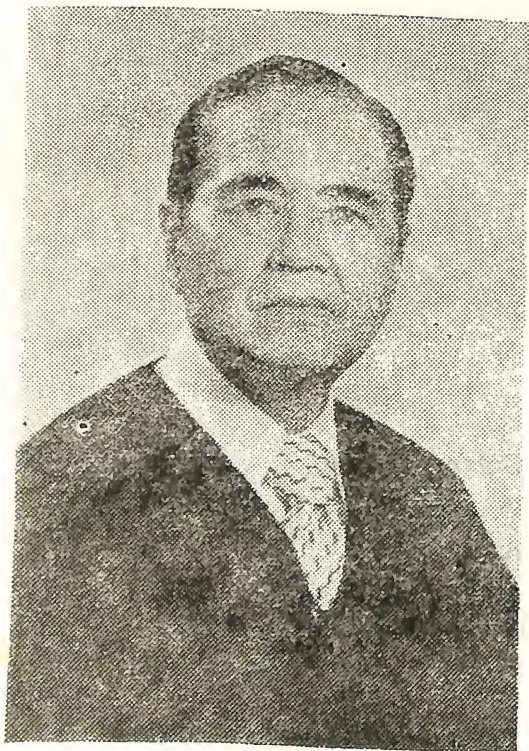
DZLT DWCW DZEL DWLQ DWLC-FM

Medalya ng Karangalan

Awardees



JOSE D. INGLES
*Deputy Minister
Foreign Service*



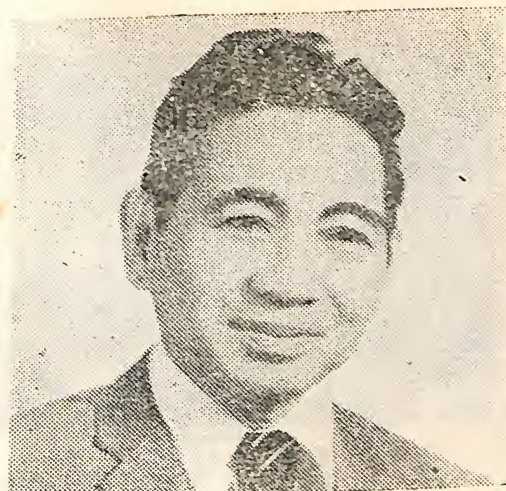
MANUEL P. BARCELONA
*Former Justice
Judiciary*



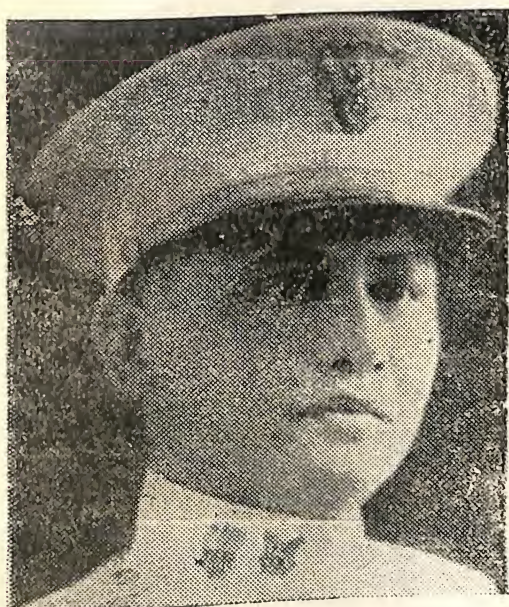
ANTONIO DIMALANTA
Engineering & Architecture



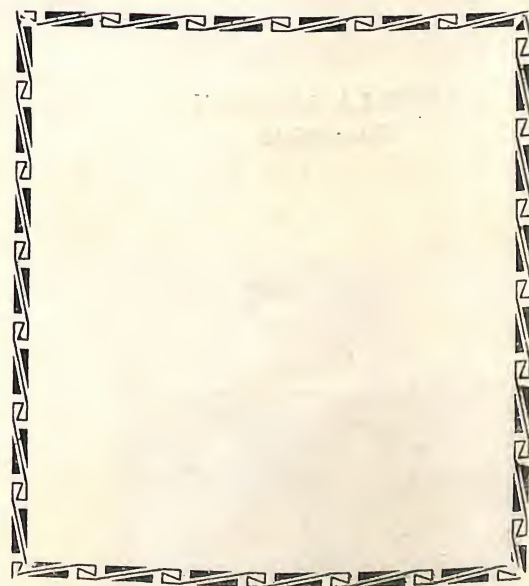
JULIA AMARGO
Consumerism



JOSE CAPISTRANO
Civic Leadership & Philanthropy

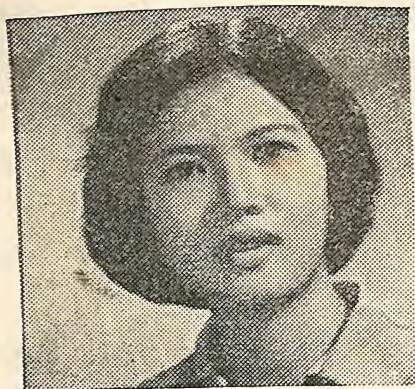


GEN. ARSENIO NATIVIDAD
Aide-de-camp to Pres. Quezon
Military Leadership
(Posthumous)



GEN. GUILLERMO NAKAR
Military Leadership
(Posthumous)

MGA MUTYA NG QUEZON



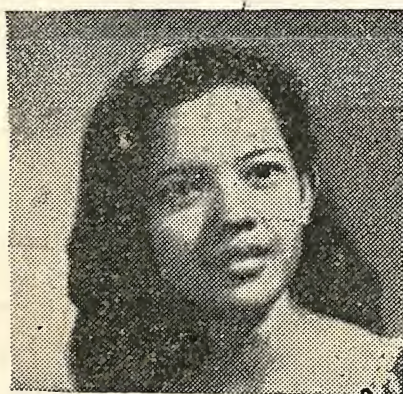
THELMA CANALES
Agdangan



VENER VILLANUEVA
Alabat



LOBELLA ABUSTAN
Buenavista



CHONA MAGSINO
Candelaria



CARMENCITA de LUNA
Catanauan



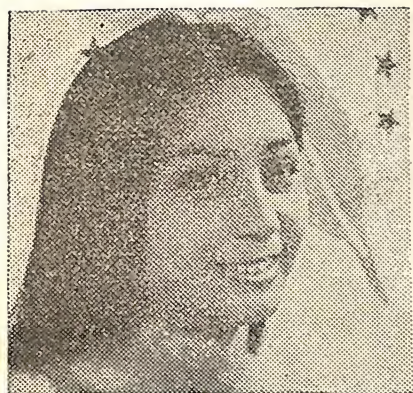
LORNA LUICO
Dolores



ELIZABETH TRAVEL
Gen. Nakar



ADELITA ALCANTARA
Guinayangan



LEILA OLIVEROS
Gumaca



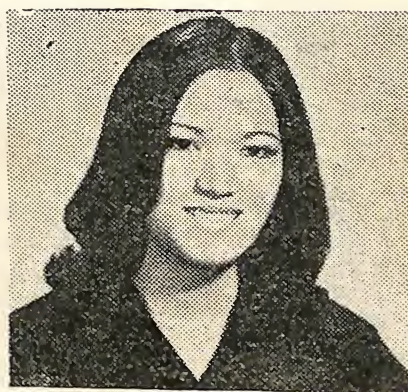
CONCEPCION BALLESTEROS
Lopez



LULU S. PERMALINO
Lucban



MATHILDE M. VERZOSA
Lucena City



ELIZABETH MOPERA
Macalelon



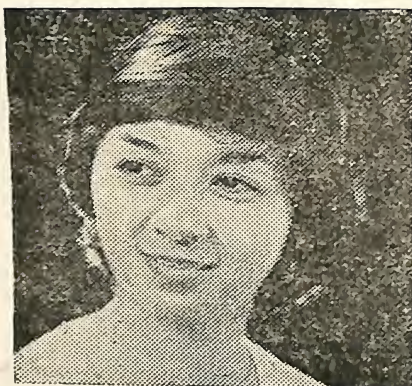
DAISY LIM
Mauban



MELINDA CAMPOSANO
Mulanay



MA. ANCHETA ABAÑO
Padre Burgos



SARAH RADOVAN
Pagbilao



EVALYN MANLOGON
Perez



CYNTHIA de la ROSA
Pitogo



CHONA SEE
Polillo



HELEN TIU
Quezon



MIRIAM GRACE DIESTRO
Real



HERMIE NANTES
Sampaloc



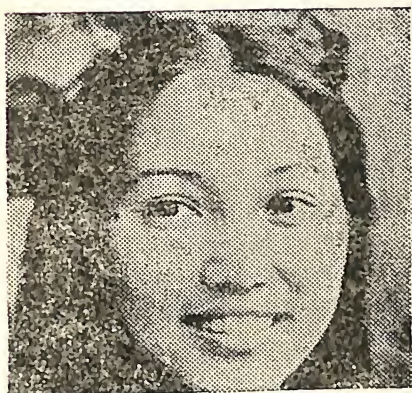
TITA CARABIT
San Andres



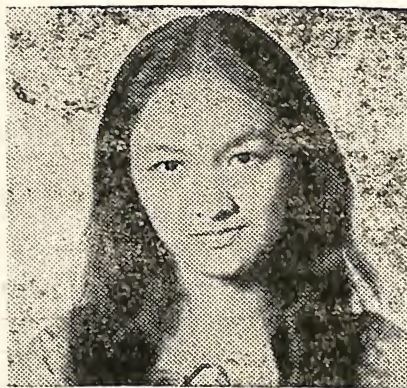
GIRLIE T. GIMAN
San Francisco



AMBET RIVARGOSO
San Narciso



MANUELA TAN
Tayabas



MA. RHODORA PALOMAR
Tiaong



PAMELA JANE VILLASEÑOR
Unisan



DEAN BARCENAS
Infanta



JOSEPHINE T. OBNIAL
Sariaya

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VENTURES CLUB OF LUCENA CITY	
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Mr. ROLLY SANCHEZ	(DWLQ)	Member
Mr. BENNY MANUEL	(DWLC-FM)	Member
Mr. VEN ZOLETA	Quezon Times	Member
Mr. OWEN MASAGANDA	Bulletin Today	Member
Ms. LUCY - AURIN ORIBE	Mabuhay Mag.	Member
Mr. BENNY LUZENTALES	PNA	Member

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Mr. AGAPITO M. ARAZO Vice-Chairman
Mr. ANTONIO PERILLA, JR. Coordinator
All Muncipal Public Information Officer Members

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DIVISION OF QUEZON

LOURDES N. VELUZ
PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS SUPERINTENDENT

ULDARICO B. VIRAY
ASST. PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS SUPERINTENDENT

RUSTICO ZA. VALDORIA
ASST. PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS SUPERINTENDENT

REMEDIOS S. CORDETA
ASST. PROVINCIAL SCHOOLS SUPERINTENDENT

DIVISION AND DISTRICT SUPERVISORS

**ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY
SCHOOL PRINCIPALS**

HEADS OF PRIVATE AND VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

**HEAD TEACHERS, TEACHERS-IN-CHARGE
and
CLASSROOM TEACHERS**

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL STAFF

Greetings From:

Assemblyman MARIANO V. AGCAOILI

Assemblyman GODOFREDO M. TAN

Assemblyman MEDARDO L. TUMAGAY

Assemblyman CESAR A. VILLARIBA

INTERIM BATASANG PAMBANSA

Quezon City, Metro Manila

WE JOIN THE NATION AND THE PROVINCE OF QUEZON
IN HONORING THE FOUNDING FATHER OF PHILIPPINE
INDEPENDENCE.

Assemblywoman HELENA Z. BENITEZ

**Family of the late
DEAN CONRADO BENITEZ**

PHILIPPINE WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

Compliments of:

BATAAN EXPORT PROCESSING ZONE

A complete industrial community. The fastest growing export area in the country. Providing employment to tens of thousands of Filipinos. Creating a better quality of life for the people.

A model in economic development.

EXPORT PROCESSING ZONE AUTHORITY
BEPZ ADMINISTRATION BLDG. BATAAN
PHILIPPINES

QUEZON, FATHER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE PROGRAM

President Manuel L. Quezon is remembered and honored for many good, substantial things he did for his people.

As a national leader, he is best remembered for his social justice program. To realize this program, Quezon had a good team mate in Jose Yulo, his Secretary of Justice.

The Philippines Herald of Nov. 5, 1938, had an editorial which reads in part:

"Practically the program of social justice to which President Quezon committed himself was inspired by Secretary Yulo in order to place the Philippines on a level with other advanced countries. Public defenders are stationed in all provinces to give the common "tao" a chance to defend himself against unscrupulous employers. A compensation law has been passed in order to protect a person in the performance of his duty. To meet the ever-increasing business of the country, the Securities & Exchange Commission has been created to regulate matters pertaining to stocks and securities."

Assemblyman LUIS YULO
Interim Batasang Pambansa
Quezon City, Metro Manila

Compliments of:

Assemblyman & Mrs. EXPEDITO LEVISTE

Interim Batasang Pambansa
Region IV
Quezon City, Metro Manila

Compliments of:

Prov. Fiscal & Mrs. DANTE H. DIAMANTE

Lucena

City

Greetings From:

FRISCO F. SAN JUAN
Assemblyman
Region IV

Interim Batasang Pambansa
Quezon City, Metro Manila

Greetings From:



THE OFFICERS, ENLISTED PERSONNEL AND CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES

of

HQS PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY/INTEGRATED NATIONAL
POLICE REGIONAL COMMAND 4A

Brig. Gen. Andres B. Ramos (AFP)
Regional Commander/Director INPRC

Camp Guillermo Nakar

Lucena City

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Hon. JUANITO T. MARTINEZ	Member
Hon. HOBART R. DATOR	Member
Hon. LUIS ETCUBAÑES	Member
Hon. CLARO MARANAN (PKKB)	Member
Hon. ARNULFO QUERIJERO (PKKB)	Member (Sub-Baler)
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Hon. JESUS BRIONES	Member (Dilasag)
Hon. ANTONIO LEONARDO	Member (Dinalongan)
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Hon. VICENTE MARTINEZ	Member (Pitogo)
Hon. BERNIE AZAULA	Member (Polillo)
Hon. BALTAZAR MASCARIÑA	Member (Quezon)
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Hon. SIMPLICIO del PRADO	Member (San Andres)
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Hon. FRANCISCO NER	Member (San Francisco)
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Hon. ABELARDO ASCARRAGA	Member (Burdeos)
Hon. JOHNSON UY	Member (Buenavista)
Hon. ANTONIO GONZALES	Member (Catanauan)
Hon. EFREN TENA	Member (Gen. Nakar)
Hon. REYNALDO PRINCIPE	Member (Gumaca)
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Hon. PEDRO C. PUJALTE, JR.	Member (Guinyangan)
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Hon. JOSEFINO FOLIENTE	Member (Patnanungan)
Hon. LINDA R. DIAMANTE	Member (Perez)
Hon. RICARDO MACASAET	Member (Real)
Hon. ROBERTO RACELIS	Member (Sariaya)
Hon. RAUL UMALI	Member (Tiaong)

Greetings From:

THE PERSONNEL OF THE MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (Quezon)

GENEROSO P. DAMOT
Provincial Development Officer

Provincial Capitol Building
Lucena City

Compliments of:

MR. & MRS. NEMESIO UY
MR. & MRS. ANGEL SY
MR. & MRS. FRANCISCO DEVIDA
TINAY'S STORE — JUSTINA PEREZ
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TAGALOG COCONUT PLANTERS TRADING, INC.
San Narciso Branch

San Narciso

Quezon

Republic of the Philippines
Ministry of Justice
Probation Administration
OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL PROBATION OFFICER
Quezon Province
Lucena City

HON. TEODULO C. NATIVIDAD
Probation Administrator

MARIANITO C. ABRENICA
Provincial Probation Officer

ERNESTO A. ADORMEO
AURELIA O. ALIENTO
JUSTO V. CASTRO
ROLANDO P. DALEON

MARTE G. FLORES
FELICISIMO S. MUSA
MELBA N. OLAIVAR
CESAR R. ORTIZ

Assistant Probation Officers

ATTY. SOCORRO T. LIWAG
Officer-In-Charge

GERARDO Z. LAPRADEZ
NORIE H. MANCENIDO
TEODORICO V. RODRIGUEZ
Office Staff

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Metro Manila
301-19 Aguado, San Miguel
Tel. No. 40-48-93

Lucena City
76 Lopez Street, Iyam
Tel. No. 34-50

Greetings From:

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

Municipality of Agdangan

Province of Quezon

SANGGUNIANG BAYAN MEMBERS

Mr. JOSE I. LIM	Municipal Mayor
Mr. Albino L. Lim	S.B. Member
Mr. Victor M. Zoleta	S.B. Member
Mr. Yolando A. Salvador	S.B. Member
Mr. Claro G. Francisco	S.B. Member
Mr. Democrito C. Trinidad	S.B. Member
Mr. Ponciano T. Casapao	S.B. Member
Mr. Manuel R. Navela	S.B. Member
Mrs. Rosita C. Racelis	S.B. Member
Mr. Francisco R. Abellanos	S.B. Member
Dr. Teodoro L. Lozano	S.B. Member
Mr. Jaime M. Aguilar	S.B. Member
Mr. Rodelio M. Salvador	S.B. Member
Mr. Agrifino D. Abadilla	S.B. Member
Mr. Ciriaco A. Villarosa	S.B. Member
Mr. Segundo C. Yulip	S.B. Member
Mr. Juan P. Ogma	S.B. Member
Mr. Tomas M. Aguilar	S.B. Member
Mr. Teodorico Z. Decena	S.B. Secretary

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

Mr. Juanito S. Salvatierra	Mun. Dev. Coordinator
Mrs. Resurreccion P. Aguilar	M.D.C. Clerk
Miss Luzviminda Tagaya	Librarian
Mr. Sotero Verdan	Maintenance Laborer
Mr. Olegario Verdejo	Maintenance Laborer

PAMBAYAN KATIPUNAN NG MGA BARANGAY

Mr. Jaime M. Aguilar	President
Mr. Victor M. Zoleta	Vice President
Mr. Agrifino D. Abadilla	Secretary
Mr. Saturnino Alegre	Treasurer
Mr. Segundo C. Yulip	Member
Mr. Juan P. Ogma	Member
Mr. Elegio Cruzat	Member
Mr. Eleuterio Condenar	Member
Mr. Salvador Llagas	Member
Mr. Angel Magboo	Member
Mr. Virgilio Mancilla	Member
Mrs. Crisanta Valdez	Member
Mr. Amador Capisonda	Member
Miss Susan Abellanos	MDO—MLGCD
	Barangay Clerk

OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL TREASURER

Mr. Librado L. Ornedo	Municipal Treasurer
Miss Herminia Z. Pobeda	Asst. Mun. Treasurer
Mr. Marcial A. Alvero	Bookkeeper
Miss. Maria Roxas	Land Tax Clerk
Mrs. Rosalinda H. Casapao	Land Tax Campaigner
Mr. Jaime H. Rienda	License Clerk
Miss Elisa Racelis	Misc. & Records Clerk
Mr. Alfonso Villaruel	Market Collector

INTEGRATED NATIONAL POLICE

Mr. Guillermo P. Fernandez	Station Commander
Mr. Carlos Z. Pobeda	Police Sergeant
Mr. Sabas Peregrina	Police Corporal
Mr. Justino Lacsam	Patrolman
Mr. Armando Habito	Patrolman
Mr. Venancio Rienda	Patrolman
Mr. Roberto de Chavez	Patrolman
Mr. William Amandy	Patrolman
Mr. Amadeo Vegerano	Patrolman

BUREAU OF POST

Mr. Florencio Navela	Postmaster
Mr. Renato Abellanos	Letter Carrier
Mr. Gil Alvarico	Letter Carrier
Mrs. Vicenta I. Ilagan	Telegraph Operator

Compliments of:

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Architects — Engineers — Builders

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Beato O. Nava Civil Engineer
Roberto V. Nava Arch. Engineer
Fernando U. Libranda Arch. Engineer
Jose D. Nava Arch. Designer

Gumaca

Quezon

Greetings from:

MAYOR RODOLFO S. OBNAMIA

&

**MEMBERS
SANGGUNIANG BAYAN**

Sampaloc

Quezon

Compliments of:

**REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
Province of Quezon
Municipality of General Luna
OFFICE OF THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN**

GAUDENCIO M. SANGALANG	Municipal Mayor
ANTERO S. TALADTAD	Vice Mayor
DIEGO H. ALBAÑA	Member
DANIEL GRIMALDO	Member
PEDRO BISBAL	Member
MANUEL BALANE	Member
EUGENIO PANTOJA	Member
CRISANTO RODELAS	Member
MARIANO TAÑEDO	Member
FABIAN MACTIBAY	Member
BENITO P. YULDE	Member
FLORO V. APURADO	Member
ERNESTO M. CALAUNAN	Member
ANGEL F. MAGTIBAY	Member
FRANCISCA M. ROSALDO	Member
CONSTANCIO TAN	Member
SANCHO P. PENARANDA	Member
PEDRO R. VILLALON, SR.	Mun. Secretary (On Leave)
FEDERICO B. CASANOVA	Mun. Coordinator
	Acting Mun. Secretary

**Bumabati sa ika-100 taong pagdiriwang ng
kaarawan ng yumaong Pangulong**

MANUEL LUIS QUEZON

a n g

bayan

n g

GUMACA

Greetings From:

MEMBERS OF THE MUNICIPAL SANGGUNIANG BAYAN
Macalelon, Quezon

1. EDUARDO T. RODRIGUEZ	Municipal Mayor
2. SIMEON R. MOPERA	Member (OIC)
3. RUFINO T. VILLASEÑOR	Member
4. ILDEFONSO M. CAPISONDA	"
5. AGAPITO F. AMANO	"
6. MARIANITO L. ITABLE	"
7. ROSENDO L. ORIJOLA	"
8. GREGORIO A. ESCLANDA	"
9. PRIMITIVO S. TALADTAD	"
10. CELSO S. DEL MORO	"
11. JOSE G. TAN	"
12. ISMAEL A. ESCLANDA	"
13. MARCIAL O. AVILA	"
14. THEMISTOCLES T. AYANGCO	"
15. FELICIANO O. ESCLANDA	"
16. RAMON P. GLIFONEA	"
17. SIMEON S. ORIGENES	"
18. DAMASO A. ROÑO	"
19. MAXIMO U. TAN	"

1. FILOMENO R. SILVALA	MSB Secretary
2. CIRIACO F. BARAO	Municipal Treasurer
3. ABNER A. BARAO	Municipal Dev. Coordinator

Greetings From:

SANGGUNIANG BAYAN

Mauban, Quezon

Hon. RUDSEND P. PANSACOLA	Municipal Mayor
Mr. Albert F. Almiranez	Kagawad, SB
Mr. Rafael G. Bantayan, Sr.	Kagawad, SB
Mr. Rodrigo G. Bantayan	Kagawad, SB
Mr. Manuel B. Callejo	Kagawad, SB
Atty. Federico M. Camaligan, Jr	Kagawad, SB
Atty. Romeo M. Devera	Kagawad, SB
Mr. Bayani B. Escueta	Kagawad, SB
Mr. Isabelo L. Impreso	Kagawad, SB
Engr. Ferdinand V. Llamas	Kagawad, SB
Mr. Renato T. Medenilla	Kagawad, SB
Mr. Rufino P. Monteverde	Kagawad, SB
Mr. Juan D. Pastrana	Kagawad, SB
Mr Daniel S. Pasamba	Kagawad, SB
Mr. Romeo V. Sardea, Jr.	Kagawad, SB
Mr. Delfin A. Tampoc	Kagawad, SB
Mr. Armando B. Tan	Kagawad, SB
Mr. Rodolfo M. Villamayor	Kagawad, SB
Mr. Emilio B. Nivadura	Secretary, SB
Mr. Pablo A. de Silva	Municipal Treasurer
P/Lt. Miguel G. Pillerba	Station Commander
Judge Oscar B. Pimentel	Municipal Judge

Compliments of:

SANGGUNIAN BAYAN AND MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS
PADRE BURGOS, QUEZON

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Mr. Dionisio M. Pasia Mun. Mayor | 16. Mr. Regino O. Aguilar SB Member |
| 2. Mr. Alejandro A. Panganiban SB Member | 17. Mr. Vicente K. Uy SB Member |
| 3. Mr. Apolinar R. Ortal SB Member | 18. Mr. Lucerio P. Verano SB Member |
| 4. Mr. Agustin C. Ibal SB Member | 19. Mr. Clemente A. Vasquez SB Sec. |
| 5. Mr. Saturnino L. Aguilar SB Member | 20. Mr. Sisenando O. Ingles Mun. Treas. |
| 6. Mr. Victor B. Jordan SB Member | 21. P/Lt. Benito S. Niere INP Station Comdr |
| 7. Mr. Jose A. Flores SB Member | 22. Mr. Ruben T. Pasia Mun. Dev.
Officer, DLGCD |
| 8. Mrs. Diosdada A. Garcia SB Member | 23. Mr. Dionisio A. Eroles Mun. Dev. Officer |
| 9. Miss Cerefinia M. Quincena SB Member | 24. Atty. Jose V. Habalo Mun. Judge |
| 10. Mr. Romeo R. Manalo SB Member | 25. Dr. Tranquilino Ravida Mun. Health
Officer |
| 11. Mr. Roberto A. del Mundo SB Member | 26. Mrs. Belen I. Mendoza B I R
Collection Agent |
| 12. Atty. Hugo O. Arellano SB Member | 27. Mr. Alfredo O. Olega Post Master |
| 13. Mr. Catalino S. Dealino SB Member | 28. Miss Rosita Mendiola Operator
In-Charge |
| 14. Mrs. Paraluman G. Aguilar SB Member | |
| 15. Mr. Vicente B. Jabrica SB Member | |

GREETINGS FROM:

A. L. FISHING ENTERPRISE

ALBERT LIM
Owner/Manager

Mauban

Quezon

Greetings from:

SANGGUNIANG BAYAN NG PAGBILAO

ROSAURO S. RADOVAN — Municipal Mayor

Sangguniang Bayan Members:

**NICANOR A. OTIECO
SURBANO V. SIO, JR.
JUAN H. ZAPORTEZA
DIOSCORO H. PEREZ
JUANITO T. DE RAMA
AUGUSTO M. BERROYA
MAXIMIANO R. LUSTERIO
RAFAEL P. GLORIOSO**

**RUBI O. MENDIORO
CONCEPCION E. PABELLON
CRISPIN A. LUSTERIO
CONRADO G. MARTINEZ
VENANCIO R. PIÑON
CERILLO D. MARINO
MICHAEL B. SALVACION
EMILIO P. CATAUSAN**

**GERONIMO M. TIÑANA
SB Secretary**

Greetings From:

AGROFORESTRY RESEARCH CENTER

Forest Research Institute

a n d

PAGBILAO JAYCEES INC.

**MAXIMINO L. GENERALAO
RESEARCH CENTER COORDINATOR
PAGBILAO JAYCEES PRESIDENT '78**

Pagbilao

Quezon

Greetings From:

MUNICIPALITY OF TAGKAWAYAN

Tagkawayan

Quezon

Compliments of:

SANGGUNIANG BAYAN NG TAYABAS

LIST OF MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS

I. SANGGUNIANG BAYAN ROSTER:

MAYOR CARMELO C. NADERA	Presiding Officer
HON. MILAGROS C. AMORA	Member, Defunct Mun. Council
HON. DIOSDADO R. BANDELARIA	Member, Defunct Mun. Council
HON. ROGACIANO E. CAAGBAY	Member, Defunct Mun. Council
HON. RICARDO R. EBRON	Member, Defunct Mun. Council
HON. PEDRO S. RIOLA	Vice-Mayor, Defunct Mun. Council
HON. PEPITO G. SILANG	Member, Defunct Mun. Council
HON. NESTOR A. VALDEAVILLA	Member, Defunct Mun. Council
HON. RODOLFO J. ZABELLA	Member, Defunct Mun. Council
HON. ELADIO A. CALIWARA	Member, Professional Sector
	Provincial Delegate
HON. ELIAS A. ABADILLA	Member, Barangay Chairman
HON. ANTONIO C. TALAVERA	Member, Barangay Chairman
HON. JOSE A. LOPEZ	Member, Barangay Chairman
HON. ATILANO T. MONARQUIA	Member, Agricultural Sector
HON. PIO P. RAMILO	Member, Industrial Sector
HON. EUSEBIO A. ZETA	Member, Capital Sector
HON. JOSE H. AMPARO	Member, P K B President
HON. OLIVIA R. AYANGCO	Member, PKKB President
HON. CONRADO J. PADUA	Sangguniang Bayan Secretary

II. OTHER MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS:

HON. SALVADOR P. LEYNES	Municipal Treasurer
HON. ANTONIO O. CABUNGCAL	Municipal Judge

Greetings from:

MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES OF TIAONG

1. Francisco A. Escueta	Mun. Mayor	25. Concepcion Mariquina	Civ. Reg. Clerk
2. Carlos Aquino	Clerk	26. Rosalinda Muñoz	Asst. Mun. Civ. Reg.
3. Jose T. Maderal Jr.	Clerk-Helper	27. Bonifacio Abo	Laborer
4. Nemesio Matundan	Janitor	28. Nenita Sandoval	Laborer
5. Placido Magnaye	Bgy. Coordinator	29. Victorino de Guzman	Laborer
6. Fidel Preza Jr.	M.D.O.	30. Maria Soriano	Laborer
7. Vicente T. Robles	Secretary, SB	31. Andres Lago	Janitor
8. Vilma Mercado	Day Care Worker	32. Leonardo Cañales	Livestock Inspector
9. Rosalina Aguillon	Sec. Clk.	33. Alfredo Doromal	Market Cleaner
10. Belen I. Felicidadario	Mun. Treasurer	34. Oscar Baudin	Water Bill Coll.
11. Ananias U. Pasia	Asst. Mun. Treas.	35. Felix Guevarra	Tank Guard
12. Renato Rivano	Bookkeeper	36. Florencio Balbuena	Plumber
13. Ponciana Binay	Asst. Bookkeeper	37. Benito Musica	Helper
14. Sabino de Castro	Land Tax Clerk	38. Jesus de Castro	Helper
15. Antonio Lector	Land Tax Campaigner	39. Rosalinda Ventura	Helper
16. Lamberto Binay	Land Tax Campaigner	40. Josefina Bait	Helper
17. Victoriano Garcia	Land Tax Campaigner	41. Marciana Gutierrez	Helper
18. Dalisay Caringal	Land Tax Campaigner	42. Nenita Garcia	Helper
19. Milagros Guevarra	Land Tax Campaigner	43. Ester Bautista	Helper
20. Presentacion Kalaw	Market Collector	44. Nilda Mendoza	Helper
21. Elenita Marquez	Book Mender	45. Cleto J. Amat	M.D.O. — MLGCD
22. Corazon Silva	Librarian	46. Asuncion Castillo	Bgy. Bookkeeper
23. Nimfa Umali	Mun. Lic. Clerk	47. Manolito Malabanan	Laborer
24. Gloria Paez	Asst. Mun. Clerk	48. Leonardo Calizar	Capataz

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Lusacan, Tiaong, Quezon

Manufacturers of Dessicated Coconut for export

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SAN NARCISO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHING FORCE

San Narciso, Quezon

ELOY M. AURIADA Principal In-Charge of the District
ISIDRO C. CATANGAY Elementary School Principal I
RENATO D. ROWY Elementary School Principal I
EULALIO V. RIVERA Elementary School Head Teacher
CESAR V. AGUILAR Elementary School Head Teacher

ELEMENTARY GRADES TEACHERS

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Reginelda M. Endiape | 39. Aida M. Abela | 77. Martina A. Aureada |
| 2. Nelia P. Oliva | 40. Yolanda B. Marilag | 78. Felicisima R. Reilesiva |
| 3. Celenia R. Lopez | 41. Mercedes D. Rivera | 79. Corazon I. Lingayo |
| 4. Esperanza A. Medenilla | 42. Carmelita A. Fontamillas | 80. Cynthia O. Aureada |
| 5. Estrella M. Griño | 43. Francisco J. Rivano | 81. Atanacia A. Albo |
| 6. Roberto G. Serrano | 44. Violeta A. Veluz | 82. Teresita E. Desembrana |
| 7. Lilia S. Auriada | 45. Ursula E. Uy | 83. Venus C. Endiape |
| 8. Carmelita B. Sevilla | 46. Numeriano A. Ocampo | 84. Amparo C. Aureada |
| 9. Veronica V. Aguilar | 47. Nora U. Ribargoso | 85. Luisa E. Carable |
| 10. Praxedes A. Curton | 48. Arturo R. Carable | 86. Rosario N. Medenilla |
| 11. Rosita R. Cueto | 49. Emelita T. Carable | 87. Elsa P. Valencia |
| 12. Dimma C. Genovaña | 50. Haydee R. Cortez | 88. Fe U. Medenilla |
| 13. Carmelita M. Aureada | 51. Jose T. Fontanilla | 89. Eleanor M. Rivera |
| 14. Oliva C. Ilagan | 52. Fernando M. Carable | 90. Guadalupe C. Noblezala |
| 15. Asuncion J. Maxino | 53. Araceli A. Rala | 91. Adoracion A. Cortez |
| 16. Elvira O. Mendenueta | 54. Nelia P. Arenque | 92. Victoria D. Granada |
| 17. Lilia A. Jusi | 55. Norma A. de Luna | 93. Eden R. Auron |
| 18. Zenaida M. Rowy | 56. Daisy F. Rada | 94. Sonia C. Camacho |
| 19. Agustina M. Valenton | 57. Adelfa R. Roadilla | 95. Liwayway R. Soriano |
| 20. Honesto O. Casañada | 58. Violeta S. Pobeda | 96. Daisy V. Florido |
| 21. Raquel E. Mendieta | 59. Vicenta A. Belo | 97. Valentin V. Endiape |
| 22. Josefina S. Rivera | 60. Celedonio I. Aureada | 98. Leonora M. Uy |
| 23. Renato R. Bamba | 61. Lolinda R. Aureada | 99. Vilma R. Peñaverde |
| 24. Lilia C. Brucal | 62. Eulenia R. Aurellana | 100. Amita F. Mallari |
| 25. Aurora M. Uy | 63. Melujea I. Ybardolaza | 101. Ranulfo O. Libranda |
| 26. Engeline V. Endriga | 64. Leodivina O. Cueto | 102. Imelda V. Endiape |
| 27. Dante B. Ybardolaza | 65. Eranio S. Villanueva | 103. Victoria D. Endriga |
| 28. Flordeliza A. Zara | 66. Erlinda M. Gozo | 104. Mona E. Glindro |
| 29. Romulo C. Oliva | 67. Sanilita A. Villarueva | 105. Eleuterio C. Glindro |
| 30. Lourdes C. Rivera | 68. Ceinda L. Villarueva | 106. Zosimo M. Muñoz |
| 31. Liwayway M. Uy | 69. Mario P. Pabello | 107. Sofia C. Muñoz |
| 32. Rufo A. Dañas | 70. Zenaida I. Villarueva | 108. Eliodora M. Noblefranca |
| 33. Gerardo M. Carable | 71. Erlinda O. Cueto | 109. Luzviminda B. Pacheco |
| 34. Natividad A. Fontanilla | 72. Feliza S. Bamba | 110. Estelita E. Noble |
| 35. Catalina A. Genovaña | 73. Amelia A. Layson | 111. Myrna O. Garol |
| 36. Anita G. Dañas | 74. Perlita R. Panquiles | 112. Ruperta R. Miradilla |
| 37. Milagros Q. Rivano | 75. Crispin P. Aureada | 113. Quirino S. Ignacio |
| 38. Esmeralda A. Ignacio | 76. Bellafe A. Decena | |

PROVINCIAL (Substitute) TEACHERS

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Nerma P. Rivera | 4. Jesus S. Villanueva | 7. Natividad M. Villaver | 10. Maura Platino |
| 2. Amelita C. Ausa | 5. Carmen U. Aureada | 8. Amelia R. Rivera | 11. Vener Juri |
| 3. Ruth S. Auriada | 6. Merlina S. Jiminez | 9. Eleanor Liaga | |

ABUYON BARANGAY HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS

- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Mariano R. Brucal | 2. Princesita F. Lingahan | 3. Luzviminda P. Maxci |
| 4. Luz H. Uy | 5. Emelinda C. Andes | |

Felimon A. Portillano Elem. School Janitor

Greetings From:

THE MUNICIPALITY OF PANUKULAN
QUEZON

OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES

SANGGUNIANG BAYAN

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

Mr. Landelino H. Pestañas Mun. Mayor
Mr. Artemio de los Santos Clerk
Mr. Eddie Daylo Janitor-Messenger
Mr. Paulino Deveson Nurseryman

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Mr. Romeo N. Lamina Secretary, SB

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER

Mr. Solomon G. Ayuso Mun. Treasurer
Mr. Nestorio P. Moises Asst. Mun. Treas.
Mrs. Adelaida P. Sollestre Bookkeeper
Mrs. Josie Lamina-Culata License Clerk
Mr. Feliciano Avellaneda Land Tax Clerk
Mrs. Tessie P. Armada Land Tax Campaigner
Mrs. Elena A. Diaz Emergency Clerk

RURAL HEALTH UNIT

Dr. Benjamin A. Torres MHO
Dr. Preciosa T. Zuñiga PHD
Mrs. Consuelo P. Armada Rural Health Midwife
Miss Anita Aguilar IBRD Midwife
Mr. Abelardo Soltura Provl. San. Inspector

Mayor Landelino H. Pestañas

Mr. Apolinario Guclatar Kagawad
Mr. Benito Postor Kagawad
Mr. Gines Potes Kagawad
Mr. Eufemio Pujeda Kagawad
Mr. Pedro Sindac Kagawad
Miss Nida Avellano Kagawad (PKKB)
Mr. Mario R. Espirito Kagawad (Cap.)
Mr. Cesar Potes Kagawad (PKB)
Mr. Victorino Orbita Kagawad (Labor)
Mr. Bien Rutaquio Kagawad (Prof.)
Mr. Gerardo Salgo Kagawad (Agri)
Mr. Edilberto Tena Kagawad (Bgy. Capt.)

PAMBAYANG KATIPUNAN NG MGA BARANGAY

Mr. Cesar Potes President
Mr. Edilberto Tena Vice President
Mr. Victorino Orbita Secretary
Mr. Filemon Zacarias Treasurer
Mr. Renato Avellano Member
Mr. Mateo Ungriano Member
Mr. Pepito Realin Member
Mr. Perfecto de la Marquez Member
Mr. German de Leon Member
Mr. Simeon Morfe Member
Mr. Marcellano Malbaloza Member
Mr. Guillermo Virrey Member

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL OFFICES

MSSD — Mr. Leodolfo Merana OIC
TELECOM — Mr. Prudencio A. Parrëño OIC
POPCOM — Miss Leonora Faller FTOW
MSSD Mr. Filemon Avellaneda Worker
BAEX Mr. Ceferino Torres Farm Mgt. Tech.

BIR — Mr. Jesus E. Tena Rev. Collector

POST OFFICE — Mr. A. S. Zuñiga PM
Mr. Guillermo Mirandilla OIC
Mr. Art Mijares Letter Carrier

PANUKULAN TEACHING FORCE

Mr. Dante Peñamante Principal
Mr. Rojalde Zacarias Principal
Mrs. Teresita Entretenga Head Teacher
Mrs. Dominguita E. Pestañas ACE Coord.
Mr. Odon S. Penamante, Jr. Prop. Custodian
Mrs. Anita Ustare Home Eco. Teacher
Mr. Felix Rosales Ind. Arts Teacher
Mr. Celso Villafior Agri Teacher
Mrs. Aniceta Villafior Teacher-Clerk
Mrs. Elisa Avellaneda Teacher
Mrs. Alejandra Aznar Teacher
Mrs. Tessie Combalicer Teacher
Mrs. Erlinda Evasco Teacher
Mrs. Lolita Morilla Teacher
Mrs. Merlita Oliva Teacher
Mrs. Gloria Parreño Teacher
Mrs. Cristeta Peñamora Teacher
Miss Magdalena Pujeda Teacher
Mrs. Viola Santidad Teacher
Miss Venus Sasot Teacher
Mrs. Priscia Tena Teacher
Mr. Eliseo Armada Teacher
Mrs. Virginia Zacarias Teacher

Mr. Tranquilino Abalos HS Teacher
Mrs. Teresita Soriano HS Teacher
Miss Estelita Salgo HS Teacher
Mr. Nonato Martinez HS Teacher
Mrs. Julianita Avellano HS Teacher
Mrs. Myrna Rutaquio HS Teacher
Mr. Ernesto Soltura HS Teacher
Mrs. Emiliana Abalos Teacher
Mrs. Verina Atendido Teacher
Mrs. Aurora Azofue Teacher
Mrs. Gloria Buena Teacher
Mrs. Lydia Dematera Teacher
Mrs. Salvacion Lazado Teacher
Mrs. Jeanette de los Santos Teacher
Miss Valenica Morilla Teacher
Mrs. Leticia Oliveros Teacher
Mrs. Generosa Peñamante Teacher
Mrs. Erlinda Pujeda Teacher
Mrs. Aurea Purpura Teacher
Miss Merlita Tena Teacher
Mr. Bayabu Evasco Teacher
Miss Meriam Tena Teacher

Compliments of:

RURAL BANK OF INFANTA (QUEZON), INC.
Infanta, Quezon

The Community's Partner for Progress

A G E N C I E S

DINAHICAN SAVINGS AGENCY

Gen. Luna St. Ext., Infanta

Banking Services

Loans: AGRICULTURAL SHORT TERM
COMMERCIAL SHORT TERM
INDUSTRIAL SHORT TERM

MEDIUM AND LONG TERMS

Fisheries Development
Agri-Industry
Livestocks Production

TONGOHN SAVINGS AGENCY

Bgy. Tongohin, Infanta

Facilities

Savings Deposits — Interest
computed daily — 7-1/2% pa
Time Deposits —
Checking Account
Foreign Exchange Department
as authorized dealer of CBP

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Atty. Wilfrido L. Enverga	Chairman
Dra. Virginia R. Nañagas	President
Mrs. Fidela O. Unson	Vice President
Mrs. Jasmin E. Villanueva	Treasurer
Engr. Jose Z. Apostol	Secretary
Mrs. Marcela C. Enverga	Member
Mrs. Corazon G. Recio	Member
Mr. Artemio M. de Castro	Gen. Manager
Mrs. Cresencia A. Mortiz	Asst. Manager — Main
Mrs. Avelina C. Dia	Asst. Manager — DRSA
Mr. Dominador C. Purpura	Asst. Manager — TSA

Always consult this rural bank for your financing problems — and we are always to give you the best advice that we can for your economic upliftment.

Greetings From:

MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF REAL, QUEZON

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Mr. DIONISIO P. DESTAJO SB Secretary
Mrs. AIDA O. MATRIANO Chief Clerk
Miss LUCENA A. ASIS Clerk I
Miss EDITHA R. PERAS Clerk II
Mrs. BETTY A. AVENILLA Clerk to SB
Mr. OSCAR EVARDOME Messenger—Janitor
Mr. REYNALDO CORONACION Mun. Dev. Coord.
Mr. CESAR D. RAMIREZ Mun. Proj. Coord.
Mrs. MELINDA S. NALOG Mun. Nursery Aide
Mr. NORBERTO ORCA Mun. Plumber
Mr. TELESFORO RUTAQUIO Cemetery Keeper
Miss EDNA ATIENZA Day Care Worker
MLGCD:
Mr. REYNALDO LABORTE Mun. Dev. Officer

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Hon. Gutardo A. Burgo SB Member
Hon. Antonio M. Baluyot SB Member
Hon. Danilo M. Calzado SB Member
Hon. Remedios Q. Aumentado SB Member
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Hon. Benjamin C. Austria SB Member
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Hon. Ricardo O. Macasaet SB Member
Hon. Antonio R. Azcarraga SB Member
Hon. Isabelo E. Aguda SB Member
Hon. Nerticia M. Baluyot SB Member
Hon. Arturo C. Orquia SB Member
Hon. Virgilio B. Lucero SB Member
Hon. Esperidion N. Orejola SB Member
Hon. Victorio A. Raquid SB Member
Hon. Diogenes A. Destajo SB Member
Mr. Dionisio P. Destajo SB Secretary
Mrs. Betty Avenilla Clerk to SB

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Mr. Rosendo S. Azagra Mun. Treasurer
Mr. Nestor P. Orozco Bookkeeper
Mr. Virgilio A. America Asst. Bookkeeper
Mr. Rodolfo A. Astrera Chief, Land Tax Clerk
Mrs. Elsa R. Ret Land Tax Clerk I
Mrs. Edna R. Penaranda Accounting Clerk
Miss Lualhati Rutagenes Mun. License Clerk
Mrs. Celsa R. Nollado Local Civil Registrar Clerk
Miss Nenita P. Gonzales Land Tax Clerk II
Miss Nelia H. Sollestre Misc. & Record Clerk
Mr. Gaspar Hubilla Market Collector
Mrs. Mercedita Evardome Market Collector
Miss Saree Odon Market Collector

OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL JUDGE:

Atty. Esther Juntereal Municipal Judge
Mrs. Luz A. Baduya Clerk

OFFICE OF THE ELECTION REGISTRAR:

Mrs. Amada Mariano Election Registrar
Miss Flora L. Atendido Registrar Clerk

OFFICE OF THE POST MASTER:

Mr. Dioscoro M. Jalotjot Postmaster
Mr. Jaime C. Atendido Telegraph Operator
Mr. Jacinto Dapat, Sr. Letter Carrier
Mr. Amado R. Torres Letter Carrier

GREETINGS FROM:

MGA KAWANI AT KAGAWAD NG PAMAHALAANG PAMBAYAN NG SAN FRANCISCO

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Oscar D. Zano Punong Bayan
Pablo A. Gimán Kalihim
Emma B. Panganiban Klerk ng Punong Bayan
Ligaya G. Briones Tagapamahala ng
Aklatang Pambayan
Alicia P. Elwess Day Care Worker
Peter Flores Tagapaglinis ng
Lansangang Bayan
Potenciano L. Cacal Tagapaglinis ng
Lansangang Bayan

TANGGAPAN NG PAMBAYANG INGAT-YAMAN:

Reynaldo M. Osio Pambayang Ingat-Yaman
Eduardo N. Edades Pangalawang Ingat-Yaman
Exaltacion R. Castillejo Taga-ingat ng
Talautusang Bayan
Arnulfo G. Rosales Pangalawang Taga-
Ingat ng Talautusang Bayan
Leonor C. Ojastro Tagapagbayad
Fe G. de Belen Pambayang Tagatalang Sibil
Justo L. Aguila Tagasingil ng Buwis
Edward A. Elwess Tagasingil ng Lisensiya
Simplicio T. Aguila Misc. Clerk
Mila Z. Fernandez Kawani
Alejandra G. Palacay Kawani
Isaac T. Gimán Tagasingil ng Pamilihang Bayan
Belinda P. Allarey Kawani
Eufemio C. Rocafor Janitor-Messenger

TANGGAPAN NG PAGHAHALAMAN:

Jaslito B. Abo Plant Pest Control Technologist
Abelardo Monarquía B A E X

KAWANIHAN NG PAHATIRANG KAWAD:

Rizalino Napenas Punong Tagapamahala
Abel Allarey Tagahatid ng Telegrama

TANGGAPAN NG HUKOM-PAMAYAPA:

Judge Toriano Y. Patriarca Hukom-Pamayapa
Gng. Princesita T. Edades Kalihim ng Hukuman
G. Roland Zaño Mensahero

KAGAWARAN NG PAMAHALAANG PAMPOOK AT PAGPAPAUNLAD NG PAMAYANAN:

Gilbert M. Revadavia Punong Tagapamahala

KAWANIHAN NG PAGHAHAYUPAN:

Felimon G. Carandang Livestock Inspector

MGA KAGAWAD NG SANGGUNANG BAYAN:

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Roberto V. Aguila	Jose T. Pardilla
Vicente F. Guerra	Wenifredo Carabido
Manuel P. Panganiban	Rogelio P. Fernandez
Leonardo B. Rocas	Ruben R. Villanueva
Nestor G. Prieto	Felix T. Rosales
Bayani R. Edanes	Felizardo M. Ojastro
Valerio G. Palma	Jose B. Loretizo
Angel Rocafor	

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Apolonia O. de Campo Nars ng Pambayang
Kalusugan
Esther N. Flores Komadrona ng Pambayang
Kalusugan
Minerva A. Limdo IBRD Komadrona Brgv.
Nasalaan, Pugon at Pagsangahan
Elias M. Ojastro Panlalawigang Inspector sa
Kalusugan
Conrado F. Rosales Panlalawigang Inspector sa
Kalusugan
Lydia M. Cortez Nutrition Aide

TANGGAPAN NG POPULASYON:

(Com. on Population)

Miss Eleonor C. Edades Full Time Outreach
Worker

KAWANIHAN NG KOREO:

Silvestre P. Jorquia Pinuno ng Koreo
Mabini Allarey Tagahatid ng Sulat
Eduardo N. Ojeda Tagahatid ng Sulat

TANGGAPAN NG KOMISYON NG HALALAN:

Atty. Osmundo Napeñas Comelec Registrar
Fernando Navarro Kawani

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" Isidro Tibes	" Cawayan I
" Ricardo Anilao	" Cawayan II
" Wenifredo Carabide	" Don Juan Vercelos
" Francisco Giron	" Silongin
" Jose Perjes	" Butangiad
" Artemio Veluz	" Pugon
" Jose Moral	" Casay
" Leonila Veloso	" Iba. Tayuman
" Nestor Prieto	" Ila. Tayuman
" Nazario Raco	" Nasalaan
" Benito Octoman	" Huyon-Uyon
" Francisco Giron	" Inabuan
" Ruben Villanueva	" Pagsangahan

PAGBATI AT PAKIKIGALAK SA IKA-100 KAARAWAN NG PANGULONG
MANUEL L. QUEZON!!!

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Hon. DELFIN B. OSANA	Kagawad
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Mrs. EVELYN A. MENDIORO	Ingat-Yaman
Mr. RAMON F. GENOVANA	Mun. Dev. Officer
Mr. PERFECTO CARABLE	Station Commander

BARANGAY CAPTAINS

Brgy. Capt. QUIRINO T. RIVANO	Abuyon
Brgy. Capt. AMANDO REDUTA	A. Bonifacio
Brgy. Capt. ANTONIO MUÑOZ	Bani
Brgy. Capt. FELIX AURELLANA	Binay
Brgy. Capt. FRANCISCO RIVADULLA	Buena Vista
Brgy. Capt. OSCAR RIBARGOSO	Bayanihan
Brgy. Capt. FLORO LINGAYO	Busukbusukan
Brgy. Capt. PEDRO ABADILLA, JR.	Calwit
Brgy. Capt. JOSE NOBLEFRANCA	Guinhalinan
Brgy. Capt. JOSE ROMANO, SR.	Lakdayan
Brgy. Capt. FELICISIMO BON	Manlampong
Brgy. Capt. CESAR BANAYADO	Maguiting
Brgy. Capt. FELIZARDO ENDIAPE	Maligaya
Brgy. Capt. EMMANUEL CORTEZ	Pagdadamayan
Brgy. Capt. MELANIO ENDIAPE	Pagkakaisa
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Brgy. Capt. MIGUEL MENDUA	Rizal
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Brgy. Capt. JULIAN GENTON	Vigo Central
Brgy. Capt. LEONCIO GENOVAÑA	Villa Aurora
Brgy. Capt. PORFERIO CORTEZ	Villa Reyes
Brgy. Capt. GREGORIO PRESAS	White Cliff

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OUR LADY OF LOURDES ACADEMY

Bernadette Heights
Tagkawayan, Quezon

Compliments of:

**TAGKAWAYAN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION**

District of Tagkawayan

Tagkawayan, Quezon

Greetings From:

TAGKAWAYAN HIGH SCHOOL

Tagkawayan, Quezon

Greetings From:

**JUDGE GUILLERMO ELEAZAR SCHOOL OF FISHERIES
BUREAU OF SECONDARY EDUCATION**

Tagkawayan

Quezon

Greetings From :

ATTY. & MRS. EDUARDO T. MENDOZA

SUPERWOOD LOGGING ENTERPRISES

FILIPINO-CATHAY MINING CORPORATION

Compliments of:

RURAL BANK OF UNISAN

UNISAN

QUEZON

Greetings From:

Bumabati sa Ika-100 Kaarawan ng Presidente MANUEL LUIS QUEZON
ang LUCBAN, QUEZON

ARMANDO M. RACELIS

Punong Bayan

Mga Kagawad:

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DANIEL R. PINEDA
FRANCISCO P. ZETA
ANTONIO S. CUVIN
PIO D. OMLAS
FIDENCIO D. NANTES
RAMON L. JARDIN
DIOSCORO L. RATIO
ALBERTO S. VELUYA

FLOR A. ESQUIERES
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FRANCISCO E. AVILA
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AMADO Q. BALMEO
LUIS N. PEDRON
EDILBERTO A. ABCEDE
FAUSTINO E. ABUEL
MARIANO O. VER

RAMON ab. SALVATUS
Kalihim

CLEMENTE L. PLACINO
INP Station Commander

Compliments of:

LUCENA OIL FACTORY, INC.

Barangay Gulang-gulang

Lucena City

Compliments of:

TANTUCO ENTERPRISES, INC.

EXORA and EL CIELO
EDIBLE OIL LARD and
MARGARINE — — — Best for Frying
Baking and Cooking

Iyam, Lucena City

Greetings from:

ROYAL MANUFACTURING
COMPANY

Crude Coconut Oil Manufacturer

Cotta,

Lucena City

Compliments of:

ANTIGUA RESTAURANT

Quezon Avenue

Lucena City

Compliments of:

QUEZON UNITED
RICE MILL, CO.

63-B. C.M. Recto Street
Lucena City

Greetings from:

LUCENA FRESH AIR HOTEL &
RESTAURANT

Isabang District
Lucena City

Compliments of:

ACC Auto Supply & Hardware

129 General Lucban St.
Lucena City

Tel. No. 38-63

Greetings from:

LUCENA CHAMPION AUTO
SUPPLY

DOMINGO LACERONA

79 Gen. Lucban St.

Lucena City

Compliments of:

SUPREMEWOOD MANUFACTURING CORPORATION

L. C. LIM

President & Gen. Manager

Suite 100 Limketkai Bldg.
Ortigas Avenue, Greenhills,
San Juan, Metro Manila

Greetings From:

UNIVERSAL TIMBER CORPORATION

Polillo

Quezon

Greetings From:

PANUKULAN POLICE
STATION, INP

Panukulan, Quezon

P E R S O N N E L

1. P/CPL Anastacio Palma OIC
2. PFC Cenon Garcia Investigator
3. Pat. Dofior Portales Adm. Asst.
4. Pat Eusebio Erracho
5. Pat Cesar Azogue
6. Pat Reynaldo Dematera
7. Pat Felicisimo Peñamante
8. Pat Filemon Purpura
9. Pat Levy Peñamante

Compliments of:

Revenue Collector
&
MRS. JESUS E. TENA

Panukulan

Quezon

Compliments of:

BUREAU OF FOREST DEVELOPMENT

R4D — 1

PANUKULAN SCALING STATION

4

PERSONNEL

MR. JAIME M. BELLEZA	Officer-In-Charge
MR. RODOLFO O. SARGENTO	Scaler
MR. DARWIN P. CONCHADA	Forest Guard
MR. REINERIO RUTAQUIO	Forest Guard
MR. PEDRO MOISES	Forest Guard
MR. RODOLFO U. VILLAFLORES	Forest Guard
MR. BELLO S. CASTELLANO	Forest Guard
MISS LOLITA JUSGADO	Clerk
MR. ELMER P. ARMADA	PROFEM Laborer
MR. NOLENCO F. AZORES	PROFEM Laborer

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**RURAL BANK OF PAGBILAO,
INC.**

Pagbilao, Quezon

Facilities Offered:

Agricultural, commercial, industrial loans.
CB special financing loan.

Compliments of:

**NEW TAN CHUAN LUMBER &
HARDWARE**

Pagbilao

Quezon

Compliments of:

PAGBILAO ACADEMY

Pagbilao

Quezon

Compliments of:

AM-ZUL COMMERCIALS
Woodcrafts & Metal Works

Dealer and manufacturer of home and office
furnishings (tables, chairs, sala sets, dining sets,
dressers, wooden beds, cabinets, shelves, rolling
trays, etc.)

Accepts made-to-order doors, windows, jams
and jalousies.

Mr. & Mrs. Eulalio "Doding" B. Zulueta
Prop.—Managers

Compliments of:

BEN LO YONG
Coconut Dealer

Pagbilao

Quezon

Main Office—

Rizal St., Pagbilao, Quezon

Shop—

Carillo St., Pagbilao, Quezon

Compliments of:

SAVOR FOOD
Manufacturing Company

Bo. Bucal

Pagbilao, Quezon

Compliments of:

**NEW PAGBILAO LUMBER AND
HARDWARE**

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Quezon

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Luxury Coaches

Line: Infanta — Manila

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M & M CINEMA

The Best In Town

Infanta

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Log Dealer-Exporter

Benigno D. Lim
President & Gen. Manager

Address:
Metro Manila

2272 Pres. Quirino Avenue
Paco, Metro Manila

Provincial Address:

Bgy. Gumian, Infanta
Quezon

Telephone Nos.

58-54-82

59-49-18

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—24 RABIT 2022

MR. PUACHE & SONS

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UNISAN

QUEZON

COMPLIMENTS OF:

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Copra Dealer

UNISAN

QUEZON

Compliments of:

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Office:

2525 Tomas Mapua Street
Manila

Telephones:

21-22-08

21-94-15

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TRI X WOOD FARMS, INC.

1611 Quezon Avenue
Quezon City
Metro Manila

Compliments of:

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6th Floor, Madrigal Bldg.
Ayala Avenue, Makati
Metro Manila

Greetings from:

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514-516 Sales St., Quiapo
Metro Manila, Philippines
Tel. Nos. 40-55-22; 40-75-88

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TEL. NOS. 40-55-22; 40-75-88

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VICENTE U. RECTO, M. D.
Director

Tiaong

Quezon

Greetings from:

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JUANICIO T. DIZON

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Quezon

Greetings from:

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Administrator

Tiaong

Quezon

Compliments of:

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Former Congressman

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ST. CECILIA HOSPITAL

CESAR B. MAYUGA, M. D.
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Tiaong

Quezon

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MOSES TRUCKING SERVICES,
INCORPORATED

Tiaong

Quezon

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Mrs. Antonia I. Origenes	Secretary
Mrs. Liwayway Tan	Treasurer
Mrs. Catalina T. Luna	Auditor
Mrs. Conchita A. Esclanda	PRO
Miss Melania A. Alzona	Coordinator
Mrs. Leticia S. Origenes	Coordinator
Mrs. Fausta L. Salaveria	Adviser
Mrs. Gloria P. Glifonea	Adviser
Mrs. Felicissima D. Mopera	Adviser

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Dealer in Lumber and Hardware

465 MacArthur Highway
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TOYO PARTS (PHIL.), INC.
Dealer of Toyota Genuine And
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DOMINGO HERRERA
Pres. & Gen. Manager

1222-1224 Soler St.
Manila

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ARMANDO ROCHA
Manager

1216 C.M. Recto Ave.
Manila

Compliments of:

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Polillo

Quezon

Compliments of:

CARLOS MENDOZA TRADING

Direct Importer
Wholesaler & Retailer

CARLOS MENDOZA
Proprietor & Gen. Manager

674 Ronquillo St.
Quiapo, Manila

Tel. Nos.
47-50-12
49-14-72

Greetings from:

**PARTSMASTER INDUSTRIAL
COMPANY**

ALBERTO K. TAN
General Manager

1160 Soler St.
Manila

Compliments of:

OLIVA VDA. DE HERRERA

DRY GOODS STORE

Polillo

Quezon

Greetings from:

MUNICIPALITY OF DOLORES

Dolores

Quezon

Greetings From:

POLILLO LINES WATER TRANSPORTATION
LIM MING STORE
ONG TE COPRA DEALER
MIRACULOUS MEDAL MEDICAL CLINIC
HERNANDEZ OPTICAL

Polillo

Quezon

Compliments of:

QUEZON PROVINCIAL
HEALTH OFFICE

Staff and Field Personnel

Greetings From:

PREMIUM LUMBER
AND
CONSTRUCTION SUPPLY

Mauban

Quezon

Lucena

City

Acknowledgment

To All:

**Who have helped in the
successful celebration of the
MANUEL L. QUEZON CENTENNIAL**

We say . . .

Thank You and Mabuhay

MLQ Centennial Committees

Greetings from:

Luzonian University Foundation Lucena City

COURSES OFFERED

INSTITUTE OF GRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH (Regular and Saturday Classes)

M.A. in Education

Majors in: Guidance and Counseling; Pilipino; Political Science; English and School Administration

M.A. in Teaching Elementary Agriculture (Under Application)

M.S. in Business Administration

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Bachelor of Arts (A.B.)

A.B. Mass Communication

Bachelor of Science (B.S. General) (I-II)

Pre-Nursing

COLLEGE OF NURSING (Under Application)

Bachelor of Science in Nursing (B.S.N.)

Midwifery

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

Bachelor of Science in Education (B.S.E.)

Majors in: Pilipino, Mathematics, Economics, English, Home Economics, Biology and General Science.

Bachelor of Science in Elem. Education (B.S.E:Ed.)

Areas of Concentration: Pilipino, English, Mathematics, General Science and Home Economics.

Bachelor of Science in Industrial Arts (B.S.I.A.)

COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Bachelor of Science in Business Administration (B.S.B.A.) (B.S.B.A.)

Majors in: Accounting, Economics, Finance, Management, and Marketing

Diploma in Secretarial Science (D.S.S.) — 2 years

Certificate in Secretarial Science (C.S.S.) — 1 year

COA (Crash Program)

C.P.A. Review

INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering (B.S.C.E.)

Bachelor of Science in Architecture (B.S.Arch.)

Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering

(B.S.Ch.E.) I-III

Bachelor of Science in Chemistry (B.S.Ch.) I-II

Associate in Geodetic Engineering (A.G.E.) — 3 years

Associate in Architectural Drafting (A.A.D.) — 2 years

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

Bachelor of Science in Agricultural Technology (B.S.A.T.) 4 years

Bachelor of Science in Agricultural Education (B.S.A.Ed.) 4 years

Associate in Agricultural Technology (A.A.T.) 2 years
(NO NCEE REQUIRED)

VOCATIONAL TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

Operated in Consortium with the Philippines College of Arts and Trades. (PCAT)

Communication Technician — 2 years

Broadcast Technician Operator Course — 2 years

Radio Telegraphy — 1 year

Radio Receivers Course — 1 year

Radio Telephony — 1 year

Television Receiver Course — 1 year

Practical Electricity — 1 year

Printing and Binding — 1 year

Automotive Mechanic — 1 year

Machine Shop Practice (Machinist) — 1 year

INSTITUTE OF APPLIED BUSINESS — (An Auxiliary of the College of Business Administration)

Gen. Clerical Course — 1 year

Jr. Secretarial Course — 2 years

Stenography — 6 months

Steno-Type — 6 months

Typewriting — 6 months

Jetwriting (authorized by the Jetwriting School of the Philippines) — 2 months

SPECIAL COURSES (Non-credit)

Languages: Spanish, Chinese, German, French and Japanese

COMPLETE SECONDARY (Day and Evening Classes)

COMPLETE ELEMENTARY (Under the Dominican Sisters)

LUZONIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Padre Burgos, Quezon

The facilities of the Institute may be availed of by others schools and colleges upon proper arrangement. Please contact —

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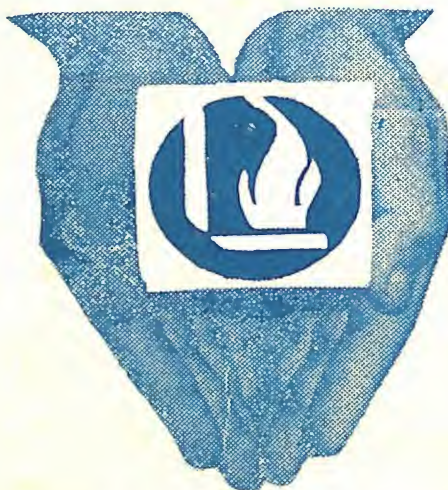
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BARRILLA

THE CENTRAL BANK MONEY MUSEUM QUARTERLY

VOL. V NO. 3

JULY 1978





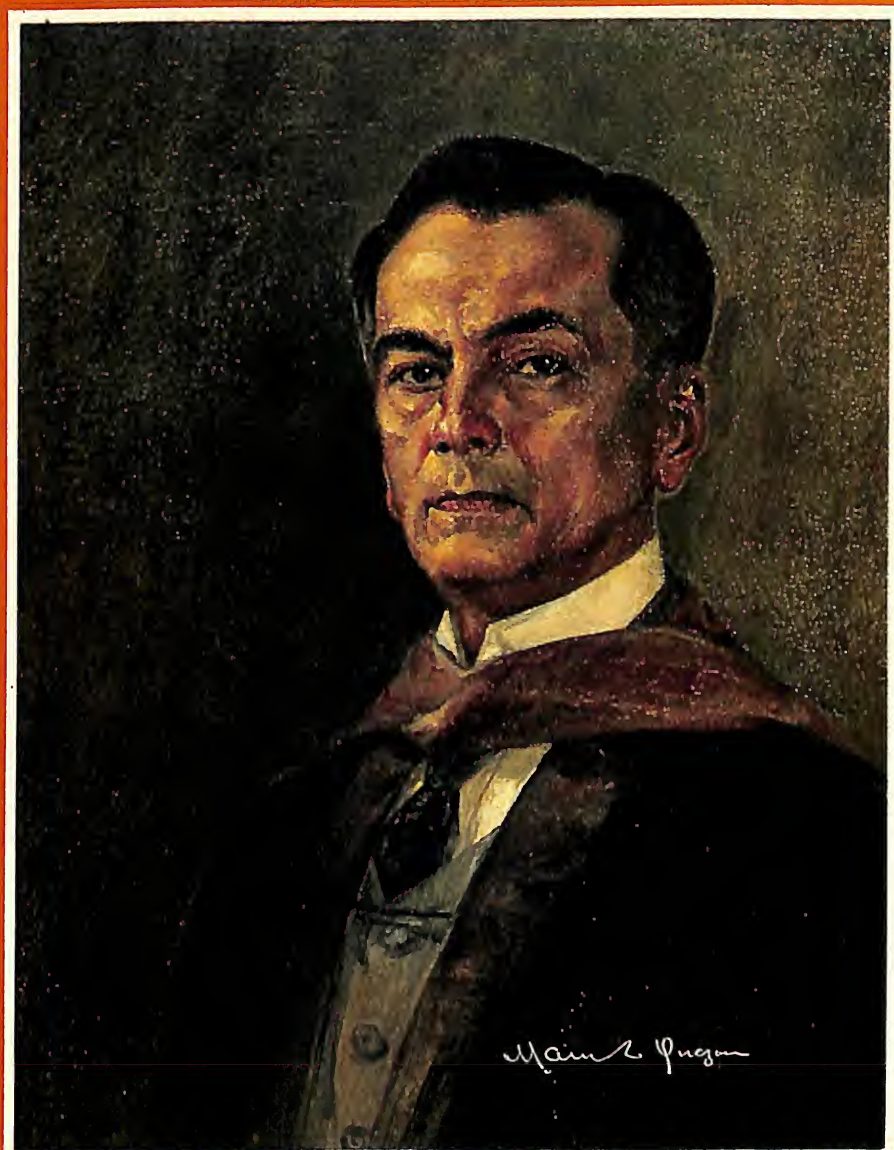


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Cover of this issue devoted to Manuel L. Quezon, this year being the centenary of his birth, features his portrait as painted in oil by Miranda and belonging to the Central Bank Corporate Art Collection.

Editorial

It is a measure of the stature of the man that three articles in this issue on Manuel L. Quezon only begin to reveal a small part of what he signified to his country and his people.

M. N. Querol traces his political career from the Revolution to the Commonwealth. Carlos Quirino gives sidelights on Quezon the man, with emphasis on his lack of vindictiveness toward political rivals and his effort to bring the government closer to the people.

There is of course more. Social Justice as a political goal owes much to his espousal while President of the Commonwealth, when together with Osmeña he oversaw the country's transition to final independence. The forces he set in motion then have developed and gathered strength down to our time, and will continue to do so for the foreseeable future. The road had often been rough, but it has been well marked by milestones in social legislation.

Despite his imperious and autocratic reputation, he was paradoxically a man of intellectual humility, in the sense that he recognized his own limitations. It is said that he once convened his cabinet to discuss a certain subject and told them to talk freely and fully, as he knew nothing about it and wanted to learn from their discussion.

It was a personal tragedy that he was forced by events to spend the last years of his life in exile, and that the ardent nationalist should in the end die on foreign soil without seeing the attainment of his life-long goal of complete independence. But even in that dark period of the country's history, he was a symbol of resistance to foreign tyranny, and by his participation as head of state in Allied war councils discharged the role of an independent statesman in advance of formal independence.

Barrilla joins the rest of the Filipino people in observing the centenary of the birth of Manuel Luis Quezon, statesman and nationalist.

QUEZON: THE FIGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE

by M. N. Querol

The Philippine Assembly met at the Manila Grand Opera House on a sunless day, October 14, 1907. Though inexperienced, it went straight to the first order of business, electing Sergio Osmeña speaker and Manuel L. Quezon majority floor leader. Both were 29 years old.

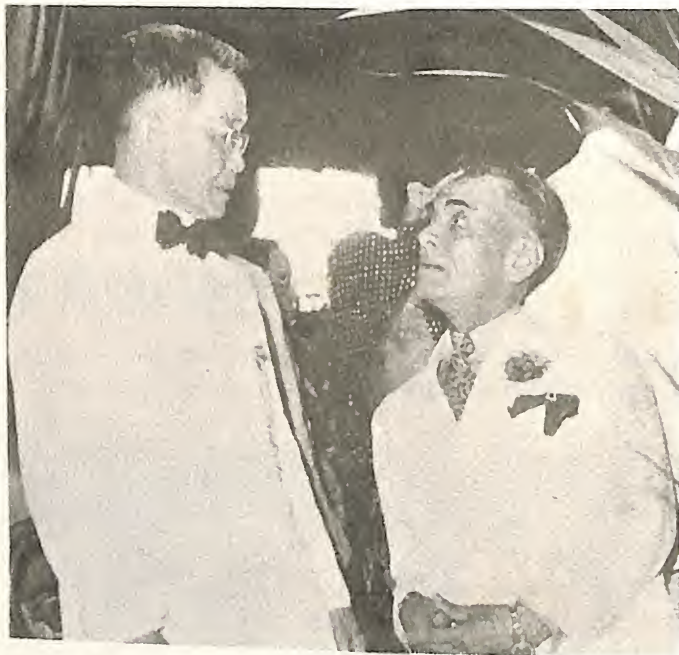
The Philippines had come a long way since June 12, 1898, when it declared itself independent. In battle after battle Emilio Aguinaldo's troops had retreated before better-equipped American forces, each time after hitting back savagely and exacting a high price in American blood. This had convinced the Americans that the Filipinos would give up only if given a measure of what they were fighting for. The result was that the U.S. Congress passed the Philippine Bill of 1902.

The Philippine Bill put the executive power in the hands of an American governor-general, but it also placed the Filipino people under the protection of a Bill of Rights, vested the judicial power in the courts, and established an elective, Filipino-dominated Philippine Assembly



as the lower house of a two-chamber legislature which had an appointive Philippine Commission (composed of Americans and Filipinos) as the upper body.

Armed resistance to American rule tapered off. In this new setting, the Aguinaldo age ended and the Quezon age began. Aguinaldo and his key associates



Pres. Quezon with Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo.

faded. Leadership fell into the hands of young men who had played subordinate roles in the fight against the Americans. But the central objective remained the same: independence.

Osmeña had Chinese blood. Though a lawyer, his first love was journalism. He proved his courage in 1899 by making a dangerous voyage from his native Cebu to Luzon, breaking through the American lines in order to meet with Aguinaldo in Tarlac and get instructions for the Cebu Revolutionary Junta. After trying to keep resistance alive through a newspaper called *El Nuevo Dia*, he plunged into politics, becoming governor of Cebu. He was cool and deliberate under fire.

Quezon was a Spanish meztizo from Baler, a small town on the northern

Tayabas coast. About five-foot-six and slight of build, he was practicing law when the Americans landed. He fought in Aguinaldo's army as a captain in Bataan. After Aguinaldo's capture, he was elected governor of Tayabas. An impulsive man, he cut a dramatic figure, volatile and unpredictable.

As speaker of the Assembly, Osmeña was the No. 1 Filipino leader. Quezon was No. 2. In a few short years, impulsiveness was to outmaneuver deliberation and the positions would be reversed. Osmeña's leadership would then blur into the Quezon age.

But a few key figures of the Aguinaldo age remained. One was Benito Legarda. Another was Pablo Ocampo. They were appointed as the first Filipino resident



The First Philippine Commission.

commissioners to Washington — spokesmen for the Philippines and members of the U.S. Congress in every sense except the right to vote.

For Legarda, who had been the vice president of the Malolos Congress, this was a new political career. Convinced the future lay in collaboration with the

Americans, he had joined the Partido Federal and got appointed a member of the American-dominated nine-man Philippine Commission. He moved to the Partido Nacionalista, led by Osmeña and Quezon, once he realized he was not articulating the popular will.

Stocky and quick-witted, Ocampo had served as a secretary to the Malolos Congress. During most of the fighting against the Americans, he was an Aguinaldo secret agent in Manila.

The fight for independence thus moved into the second round. With Osmeña in Manila calling the shots, reinforced by the volatile Quezon, Legarda and Ocampo sailed to Washington to argue the Philippine case. Round No. 1 had been lost in the battlefield. In Round No. 2, the U.S. Congress was the place to win it.

Economic legislation passed by the U.S. Congress had been as basic as the political framework it set up for the



Sergio Osmeña.



*Pres. Quezon with Gen.
Emilio Aguinaldo.*

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Sergio Osmeña.

Philippines. Tariffs on Philippine exports to the U.S. were cut by 25 percent. This gave the major Philippine export industries — hemp, sugar and tobacco — a competitive edge in the U.S. market.

The tariff reduction was needed. As a result of the war, farms on most of Luzon had deteriorated. Work animals had all but disappeared. Except for subsistence farming in small plots, agricultural production had come to a dead stop. A bureau of agriculture had to be organized to speed up rehabilitation. Model farms and experiment stations were put up to demonstrate scientific methods of cultivation.

The country's potential were indicated in the census of 1903. Population was 7.6 million, most of it Christian. More than half of the population — 55.8 percent — was illiterate, spread in rural districts of an archipelago with a total land area of roughly 30 million hectares. Somewhat less than half of the total land area was covered by commercial forest, the rest by mountain and farmland. Outside of beer, sugar and tobacco, there was little industrialization. There were considerable reserves of gold, iron ore, manganese and

copper. Surrounded by water, the country ought to have a large teeming fishing industry.

Nonetheless, though still licking its wounds, the country was moving forward. Three things happened in 1903. For one thing, Manila saw its first automobile. The American-owned Meralco acquired the horse-drawn Manila tramway, pushing Manila into the electric age. And the Philippines got a new currency based on gold.

A young businessman named Leopold Kahn introduced the automobile, an import from France. So brisk was the Manila market that Khan's import quickly ran into tight competition from American models.

The unfolding electrical age would in two years change the horse-drawn Meralco tramway into electrically-driven cars. The rest of the transport industry was active. The Manila-Dagupan Railway, seized by the Americans during the war, was back in commercial operation, with commerce flowing on its 195 kilometers of track. Motor vehicles were beginning to edge carromata and carabao cart off the country's 1,400 kilometers of road.



The first Philippine Assembly. Quezon is shown inset.

Inter-island shipping was also pushing forward, with vessels calling on 196 domestic ports.

The new Philippine coin removed an anomaly. Up to 1903 the silver-based Mexican and Spanish-Philippine peso was the country's legal tender. This was confusing, for the Philippines politically had nothing more to do with Spain and Mexico. Furthermore, silver was fluctuating in value from day to day, giving businessmen headaches and ulcers. The U.S. Congress removed the uncertainty, creating a Philippine peso based on gold, valued at half the American dollar. New Philippine coins — a silver peso, half-pesos and assorted pieces — were soon in mintage.

These events created ripple effects. A steam-powered rice thresher was introduced in 1904, the first of many machines which were to make mechanized agriculture possible. The American-owned Philippine Railway supplemented the Manila-Dagupan Railway in 1906 with long lines of track in Cebu and Panay. With the transport network expanding, farmers and processors now had more and bigger markets within reach, and goods could be distributed quickly at less cost.

The preferential U.S. tariffs provided new momentum to economic development. To the list of Philippine exports was added two related items, copra and coconut oil, which were coming into prominence as basic ingredients in the manufacture of soap and margarine. The rising curve in the export market increased local purchasing power. By 1907 the domestic market was making

yearly gross sales of well over ₱400 million. The retail trade, however, stayed under foreign control, mostly Chinese.

The Payne-Aldrich Tariff Act of 1909 swung the preferential market into partial free trade. The new law assigned quotas to all Philippine exports except rice. All shipments within quotas were to be admitted into the U.S. market duty-free; everything in excess had to pay the full tariff. On the other hand, any amount of U.S. goods was to be admitted into Philippine ports duty-free.

This was the economic backdrop against which Round No. 2 in the fight for independence was fought.

Convinced that most of the American people knew little or nothing about the Philippines, Manuel Quezon took a crash course in English and got himself appointed resident commissioner to Washington, succeeding Pablo Ocampo. He sailed to San Francisco in 1909, a plan for an information campaign in his pocket. He wanted Congress to pass an independence bill. It would never do this, he was sure, unless it get a message to do so from American public opinion. It was hard to see the American people exerting this kind of pressure unless they knew the Filipinos better.

In Benito Legarda, Quezon found an effective associate in Washington. Legarda kept the home fires burning while Quezon traveled to key points in the U.S., wangling invitations to speak before influential groups. His talks were variations on the same theme. Independence, he said, had made America prosperous and great. It would do the same thing for the Filipino people. The American people



The Council of State in 1920. Senate Pres. Quezon is seated fourth from right beside Gov-Gen. Francis Burton Harrison.

were therefore called upon to instruct their representatives in Congress to pass a Philippine independence bill.

Quezon did not rely solely on the spoken word. He reinforced it with a press bureau which funnelled material about the Philippines to influential American newspapers.

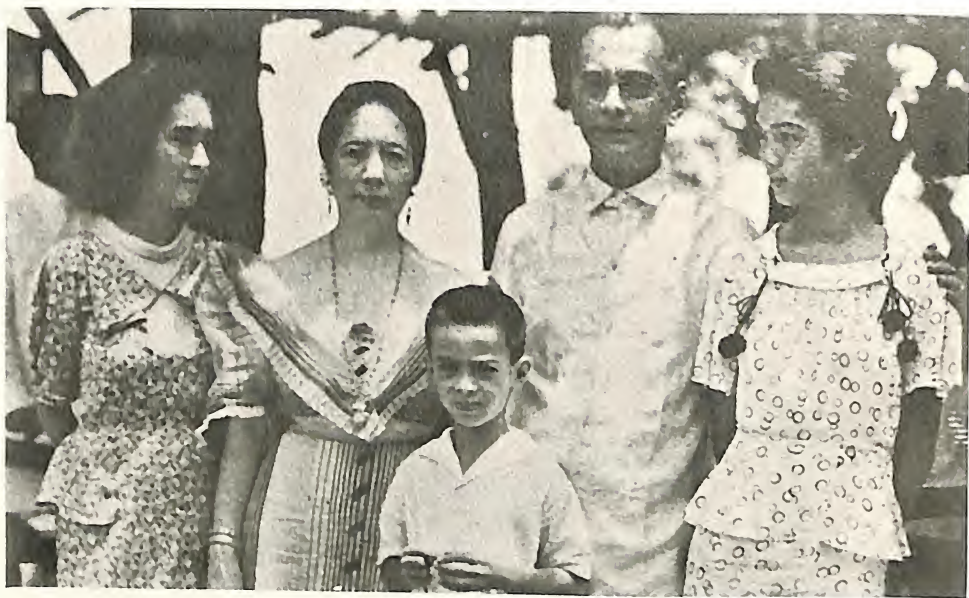
Events were shaping up pretty much the way Quezon hoped they would. In 1912 the Democrats overthrew the Republicans, gaining the White House and sizable majorities in the House and the Senate. The Democrats traditionally took anti-imperialist positions. At Quezon's instigation, Rep. William Atkinson Jones, Democrat of Virginia, presented a bill granting the Philippines independence "as soon as a stable government can be

established." The House passed the bill, 211 to 59. An amendment to grant independence within four years of approval deadlocked the vote in the Senate, 41 for and 41 against, and the Vice President of the United States broke the tie with a vote for passage. In a conference of the two chambers, the amendment was voted out, and the bill was enacted as passed by the House. Signed by President Woodrow Wilson on August 29, 1916, the bill became the Jones Law.

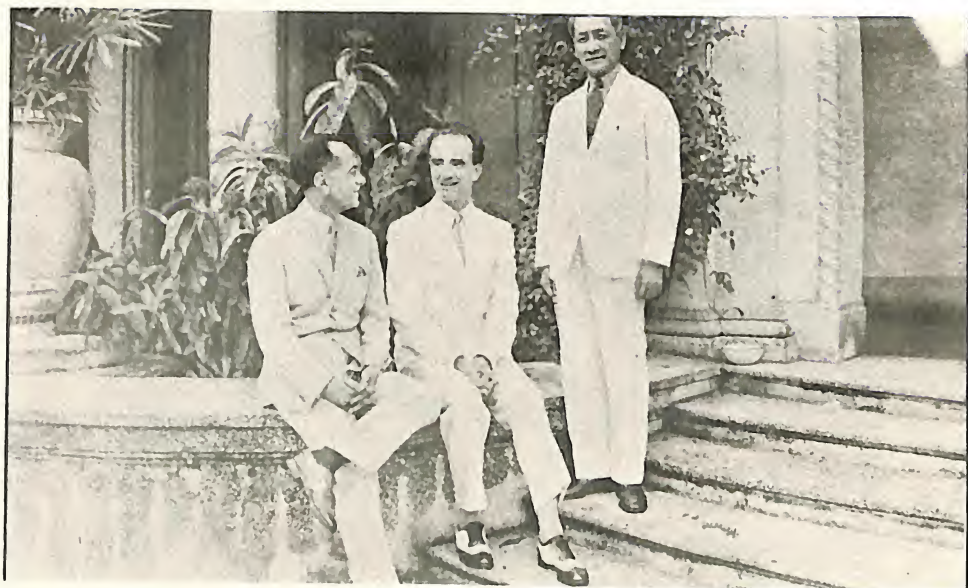
Though short of independence, it brought the Filipinos closer to their dream. The Bill of Rights had been lifted bodily out of the Philippine Bill of 1902 and made part of the new organic act. The basic change lay in the legislative



Quezon at the rostrum as Senate President.



Quezon with his family – Doña Aurora, and children Zenaida, Maria Aurora, and Manuel, Jr.



Quezon with Osmeña and Governor – General Frank Murphy at Malacañang.

power. The Commission was abolished to give way to a 24-seat, completely Filipino Senate. The Assembly was reconstituted into a 93-seat House of Representatives. In short, the legislative power was completely in Filipino hands. Even the executive power ceased to be completely American; the governor-general was to be assisted by a preponderantly Filipino Cabinet.

Quezon put the Jones Law in his pocket and sailed home to a hero's welcome. Thousands crowded the pier in Manila to catch a glimpse of him as he stepped ashore. His name became a byword.

He ran for the Senate and became its president. From the time he got seated at the rostrum, he attracted power like filings to a magnet. Though Osmeña got elected with little opposition to the speakership of the House, his fortunes

were on the wane. Quezon was on the way to becoming No. 1.

The Big Depression, which rose out of nowhere in 1928, proved to be an effective if unwelcome ally. By 1931 business had become so slack in the U.S. that thousands got thrown out of work. The crunch was so hard that U.S. producers in competition with Philippine exports put the squeeze on Congress to pass an independence bill. Once independent, the Philippines would have to pay the full tariff and lose its competitive advantage in the U.S. market. The result was the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Independence Act, passed by a Democratic Congress.

President Herbert Hoover vetoed the bill, saying it was unfair to cut the Philippines adrift without the protection of the U.S. market, but Congress overrode the veto.



President Franklin Delano Roosevelt signing the Philippine Constitution, 23 March 1935, witnessed by American and Filipino officials headed by Quezon (Seated right).

The bill split the Nacionalista leadership wide open. Osmeña and Manuel Roxas, a new star in the Philippine political sky, thought it was the best that could be got out of Congress and urged that it be accepted. Quezon disagreed. The bill, he said, would put the Philippines in the short end of its trade with the U.S. In addition, Philippine dignity was offended by provisions allowing the U.S. to keep military and naval bases in the country. Finally, the powers of the American high commissioner, who was to be the symbol of the American presence during the 10-year transition to independence, were so indefinite he could do almost anything.

But the Philippine legislature had to accept or reject the bill. That was the point. If Quezon was to prevail, he would have the majority in both chambers. The result was the division of the country into antis and pros — for and against the bill — and the bitterest political infighting that

the nation had so far seen. The anti-victory was overwhelming. Even before the vote was taken, the pro side had become a political wasteland. Osmeña was deposed as Senate president pro tem. So was Roxas as speaker of the House.

In 1933 Quezon went to the U.S. to try and get a better bill. The new President of the U.S., Franklin Delano Roosevelt, told him frankly what to expect. Congress, Roosevelt told him, could be persuaded to do two things. First, scrap the notion of allowing the U.S. to retain military and naval bases in the Philippines. Second, agree to correct whatever “imperfections and inequalities” there might be in Philippine-American trade. Outside of these two stipulations, the rest of a new independence bill would have to be pure Hare-Hawes-Cutting.

Quezon was satisfied. He thought the two provisions made all the difference.



Inauguration of the Commonwealth before the Legislative Building, November 15, 1935.



Quezon taking the oath of office as first President of the Commonwealth.

Containing Roosevelt's two stipulations, the Tydings-McDuffie bill quickly passed the legislative wringer and became law in March 1934. On May 1 – the 36th anniversary of Dewey's victory in Manila bay – the Philippine legislature accepted it. A Constitution was drafted for a Commonwealth of the Philippines. The Commonwealth was inaugurated on November 15, 1935.

Faced with a difficult economic situation, the splintered Nacionalista Party had closed ranks. In nationwide balloting two months previously, Quezon had been elected President and Osmeña Vice President. Now, at inaugural ceremonies at the Capitol near the Luneta, Quezon faced a dazzling audience. President Roosevelt was represented by his secretary of war, George H. Dern. The Vice President of the United States, John

Nance Garner, was present. So was the speaker of the House of Representatives, Joseph W. Byrns. In an honored place was Francis Burton Harrison, who in his day as governor-general had gone out of his way to give the Filipinos every chance at self-government. Frank Murphy was doing his duty as governor-general for the last time.

It was a sunny day. Quezon was in top hat and spats, his left chest studded with medallions. As he delivered his inaugural address, his voice was picked up by radio and broadcast to all the Filipino people. With God's grace, he said, he intended to do his work with courage.

The transition to independence was to be 10 years. It would be a long journey. As he spoke, Quezon's rhetoric was down to earth. He was telling his people to take the first step. □

ANECDOTES ABOUT QUEZON

by Carlos Quirino

Probably more stories are told about President Manuel L. Quezon than any other public official of this country. If he had good facets in his character, he also had many faults — which made him a very human person, just like you and me. He was quick to anger, and just as quick to subside — he possessed a mercurial temperament that angered many people, and also endeared him to others. I shall relate some of the many anecdotes about this great Filipino that will give an inkling of his character.

For one thing, he never held a grudge against the persons who had called him names, or criticized him severely, specially those made during a political struggle — and there were many during his lifetime. One of these incidents referred to my relative Elpidio Quirino, who had opposed him in the selection of a Speaker for the National Assembly. Quezon wanted Jose Yulo for the job, but Don Elpidio felt that he was popular enough with the to-be-elected Assemblymen that he could win the Speakership. With the help of wealthy Negros backers who wanted Yulo to become the Speaker,

Benito Soliven defeated Don Elpidio for the seat in the Assembly.

When Don Elpidio's name was brought up for a position in the Commonwealth administration during a caucus of the party, many opposed his inclusion on the grounds that he had opposed Quezon's wishes.

"Gentlemen," said Quezon, "Quirino went against Quezon the president of the Nacionalista party, but not against Quezon the President of the Philippines. He is a capable and an experienced public official. He will therefore be my next Secretary of the Interior."

Again there was the case of Rafael Palma who had been one of Quezon's most vitriolic critics. It was Palma who had advocated that our leader should be "*Filipinos de cara y corazon*" (Filipino of face and heart) obliquely hitting Quezon for his Spanish physiognomy. When Quezon rejected acceptance of the Hawes-Hare-Cutting law granting independence to the islands after a transition period of ten years, Palma publicly branded Quezon "a renegade to the cause of Philippine independence."

These words hurt Quezon to the quick, and he vowed "never to see Palma again." When Sergio Osmeña recommended to Quezon the appointment of Palma to the Supreme Court during the Commonwealth Government, Quezon refused to do so.

But when Palma was on his last illness a few years later, with no money to pay for his hospitalization, Quezon immediately named him chairman of the National Council of Education so that Palma could secure his retirement pay and die with no financial worries.

The late Manuel Zamora, protocol officer at Malacañan Palace, had many anecdotes about his President. These are some of them:

One morning while walking in the Palace garden, Quezon noticed that an acacia tree near the gates fronting Aviles Street (now J. P. Laurel) had been cut down.

"Who ordered that acacia cut down?" he thundered, as his eyebrows twitched — a sure sign of repressed anger.

"Secretary Jorge Vargas, sir, yesterday," replied the gardener.

"Tell him to come here at once."

When the Executive Secretary came running from the Executive Office, he trembled a little, for it was obvious that *el presidente* was very angry.

After verifying that it was Vargas who had given the order, Quezon said, "Jorge, I want you to put back that tree in 24 hours - or else . . ."

Vargas nodded dumbly, realizing that a large tree which had been sawn at the base could never be replanted.

"Yes, Mr. President," said George, and

for several days afterwards he did not show up at the Palace. But he need not have feared his irate boss, for in an hour Quezon had completely forgotten about the acacia tree.

One day, while on his way to inspect the new buildings being constructed in what is now Quezon City, the President saw a group of humbly dressed people outside the Palace gates. When Quezon returned in his car two hours later, the group was still there, drenched by the rain that had fallen in the interim.

Learning from Zamora that they were farmers from Cavite province who had a petition to bring before him, he exploded with the words: "*Puñeta* (Spanish equivalent of dammit), why didn't you tell me before I left the Palace?"

The farmers had come at the behest of their provincial governor, Luis Ferrer, who had made the appointment not with Zamora but with Col. Manuel Nieto, the senior aide-de-camp.

The President had the group brought in to the social hall next to the Pasig river and ordered that they be served with sandwiches and hot coffee.

"You didn't have to come here to present your petition," he told them in Tagalog. "You are poor and in making this trip you must have spent your last centavos. Here in Malacañan, which is really your Palace, I have at least six cars which you can use to bring you back to your homes.

"When the people, specially the common people are in need," he said, "it is the duty of this government to go to the people, and not wait for the people to come to it. As your President, I

want you to know that this is my policy."

Added Zamora, "As far as I can remember, this was the first time that the policy of bringing the government closer to the people was enunciated."

A serio-comic incident took place one day while Quezon was strolling in the Palace garden. He noticed somebody was staring at him from the second floor of the executive building. He called for that person, who turned out to be the chief of the records section of the law division, named Feliciano Tayag.

"Why did you keep looking at me?" Quezon asked, and before Tayag could answer, said: "Who are you?" Again, before the flustered employee could answer, Quezon fired a third question: "Why are you wearing that luxurious mustache?"

Now, Don Manuel had sported such a mustache during his salad days, when he was a member of the Philippine Assembly and while Resident Commissioner to the United States, but had shaved it off prior to his return to the Islands after the passage of the Jones Law.

Poor Tayag was so scared that he could only hem and haw in reply.

"Shave it off!" ordered the President, turning away.

Tayag reportedly shaved it off that very day. Since that time he remained without hirsute adornment, and when he tried to revive it during the Japanese

occupation, he observed: "My mustache got so scared of President Quezon that it had refused to grow since then."

Quezon was careful not to show favoritism towards any of his relatives. Once he noted that a nephew of his wife, a member of the Presidential Guards, used to have his meals at their table after they were through eating.

"Why is he eating here?" the President asked his wife, Dña. Aurora.

"The food given the guards are so poor that I've asked him to eat here," she replied. "Please let him stay."

"Well, in that case I'll have to allow all the guards to eat at our table."

His wife saw the point, and from that time on her relative ate in the mess hall with the other soldiers.

Quezon was not above making fun of himself. Zamora relates that he once had a portrait of Don Manuel in his office, a painting done in the modernistic manner after Pablo Picasso.

"Zamora," said the President as he saw the painting in the protocol office; "*sino ba and lukong-lukong iyan?* (who's that crazy guy there?)"

"Kayo ho," said Zamora, feeling terribly embarrassed. "*Retrato ninyo ho iyan* (You, sir, it's your picture).

Quezon grinned. "*Kung ako ito, bakit mukhang lukong-luko?*" (If that's me why do I look like crazy). And then he walked away. Zamora's heirs now prize that portrait of *el presidente*. □



SOME QUOTATIONS FROM QUEZON'S SPEECHES

My loyalty to my party ends where my loyalty to my country begins.

Ask the bird, Sir, who is enclosed in a golden cage if he would prefer his cage and the care of his owner to the freedom of the skies and the allure of the forest.

What a beautiful spectacle for the country to behold political fights limited to discussion of principles and eliminating personalities!

The man has not yet been born who can make me forget what is due to myself, nor is there under the heavens any price however great that can make me even for a moment eschew the dictates of human dignity.

Victory or defeat has to me the same value in the face of duty well done.

A new edifice shall arise, not out of the ashes of the past, but out of the standing materials of the living present.

I face the future with hope and fortitude, certain that God never abandons a people who ever follow His unerring and guiding Hand.

The ultimate bulwark of liberty is the readiness of free citizens to sacrifice themselves in defense of that boon.

We are living in an age in which civilized society can only endure if justice is equally accorded to the rich and poor. Those who have can hope to keep



what they have if they share it with those working for them.

Reverence for law as the expression of the popular will is the starting point in a democracy.

The administration of justice can not be expected to rise higher than the moral and intellectual standards of the men who dispense it.

Liberty and independence can be possessed only by those who are ready to pay the price in life or fortune. □

MANUEL L. QUEZON AND PHILIPPINE NUMISMATICS

by Angelita G. Legarda, M.D.

Manuel Luis Quezon, statesman, leader, and first President of the Commonwealth, through his dedicated efforts to gain Philippine independence, left us a legacy in Philippine numismatics as well.

Quezon, who was chairman of the committee on appropriations and floor leader in the first Philippine Assembly, had shown himself to be a man of brilliant mind, charming personality, and an admirable spirit of dedication to the public welfare. It was no wonder that he was thus chosen to be Resident Commissioner to the Congress of the United States. It was during his maiden speech on the floor of the U.S. Congress that, among other things, he said:

“Ask the bird, Sir, who is enclosed in a golden cage if he would prefer his cage and the care of his owner to the freedom of the skies and allure of the forest! ”

Many years intervened, many problems and difficulties faced and resolved, and many efforts unceasingly exerted before the law which would lead to independence was accepted by the

Philippine Legislature on May 1, 1934.

The Commonwealth of the Philippines officially came into being with the induction into office on November 15, 1935, of Manuel Luis Quezon as President and Sergio Osmeña as Vice-President. The inauguration was attended by high officials of the U.S. government. The Independence Act which had led to this provided for a United States High Commissioner to the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, and Frank Murphy, who was governor-general at the time of the inauguration of the Commonwealth, was the first United States High Commissioner.

The inauguration of the Commonwealth was commemorated by a set of three silver coins which have become key coins in the cabinets of collectors of Philippine coins. The coins were minted at the Manila Mint, and designed by Ambrosio Morales.

The inauguration of the Commonwealth also produced a change in the design of the circulating coinage in that the seal of the Commonwealth replaced the American eagle and shield on the reverse of existing denominations, i.e. one



Commonwealth Inauguration Commemorative coins. Clockwise from top: Quezon-Murphy, 1P; Quezon-Roosevelt, 1P; common reverse; and Quezon-Murphy, 50¢.



Medal marking the inauguration of the Commonwealth.



Medal issued to commemorate the inauguration of the Manila-Legaspi railroad line.

centavo, five centavos, ten centavos, and twenty centavos.

Another commemorative item for the inauguration of the Commonwealth was a medal, issued in silver and in bronze, designed by Daniel Zamora, of the firm Zamora Hermanos. Mintage of the medals was 5000. The obverse shows the profile of President Quezon, with a view of the Legislative Building in Manila beneath the bust, and "MANUEL LUIS QUEZON" above. The reverse depicted the newly adopted coat-of-arms of the Philippine Commonwealth, which was similar to the old seal, except for the Philippine flag with the three stars on the yellow field, with red and blue on the lower part of the seal, and also mounted by the castle and dolphin of the old coat-of-arms of the city of Manila. The legend of the reverse reads: "COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES" in large letters and "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" in smaller letters below it in the upper portion, and the date "NOV. 15, 1935" below. The issue price for these medals was \$2 each. At the time it was stated that the dies were to be defaced and

placed in the National Museum.

It is a sad trick of fate that Quezon did not live to see his country achieve the independence he strove for. However, events and accomplishments during his administration were often commemorated by medals to enrich the collector's cabinet.

President Quezon's birthday on August 19, 1936, which was celebrated as a campaign against tuberculosis was commemorated by a uniface bronze medal manufactured by Zamora, featuring the President's bust profile, facing left, within a circle in the center; above, in two lines: "August 19, 1936 — MANUEL L. Quezon"; and below, "FIFTY-EIGHTH BIRTHDAY".



In May, 1938 Pres. Quezon officially inaugurated the opening of the Manila-Legaspi railroad line, an event commemorated by a bronze medal 44 mm. in size. The obverse depicts a running train with Mayon volcano in the background, all within a circle, and around the circle the legend "MANILA RAILROAD COMPANY OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS" with a star beneath. The reverse bears the description in several lines: "MANILA-LEGASPI LINE/ OFFICIALLY INAUGURATED/ BY/ PRESIDENT/ MANUEL L. QUEZON/ OF THE PHILIPPINES,/ MAY/ 1938."

Quezon died on August 1, 1944, just a few days before the invasion of the Philippines by the liberating American armed forces.

His home province, Tayabas, was renamed after him and was thenceforth called Quezon province. An oval-shaped medal bearing the bust of Quezon facing right was issued to commemorate the Quezon Provincial Carnival and Exposition in 1947. The medal was issued in silver, by Zamora, and was uniface.



Oval-shaped medal issued by the Quezon Provincial Carnival and Exposition in 1947.



The tragic death by assassination of Mrs. Quezon was recalled in a medal issued in her memory in 1949. (above)



Bataan Commemorative Medal, 1947.

In later years, a series of three medals commemorating the 25th anniversary of Bataan and Corregidor were issued, struck by J. Tupaz. The obverse bore the jugate busts of President Quezon and General Douglas MacArthur facing left. (B-918-21)

This year the country is celebrating the birth centennial of Manuel Luis Quezon. A set of two commemorative coins are planned to be issued for the occasion, a 50-peso coin and a 25-peso coin, both in silver. Designed by the CB's numismatic consultant, the 50-peso coin bears the bust profile of MLQ facing right occupying the center and left half of the



Approved designs of the forthcoming Quezon centennial coins. At left is the 50-Piso coin featuring his bust while the 25-P at right has the Quezon Memorial monument.

obverse, with the seal of the commonwealth in the right upper quadrant and the dates 1878-1978 in the right lower quadrant. The legend below reads: "MANUEL L. QUEZON." The 25-peso coin depicts the Quezon monument on the obverse "1878" to the left of the monument, "1978" to the right, and "MANUEL L. QUEZON" below. The reverses of both bear the coat-of-arms of the Republic, "REPUBLIKA NG PILIPI-

NAS" above, and the value below. The coins will be made available singly or as a set, and will be included as part of the 1978-proof set of Coinage of the Republic.

Although numismatics traditionally includes coins and medals only, it is worthy to note that Quezon's portrait appears on two banknotes, the ₱200, which has been demonetized and the ₱20-note still circulating.



Proposed design for the ₱200 bill of the CB English banknotes. Not adopted.



TOKENS OF THE REVOLUTION?

by Angelita G. Legarda, M.D.

Two more unidentified and undocumented pieces have surfaced from the Laguna region in recent times. The pieces are crudely struck, round, of base metal alloy, both dated 1899.

Unlike the previous finds (see *Barrilla*, January 1978) which are dated in the first half of the 18th century, these pieces, purportedly of much later vintage, bear a date which is historically significant in that the year 1899 is encompassed by the period of the Revolution.

The design of the pieces lends support to the possibility that they may have been associated with the revolution, since the triangle with three stars, one at each point within the triangle, is a well-known revolutionary symbol. This basic design is in fact found on one type of the 2-centavo coins struck in Malolos by the revolutionary government. The latter, however, were well engraved and machine struck whereas the newly discovered specimens have a much cruder appearance. Another difference is that instead of the sun in the center of the triangle, the pieces described here bear the letter "L." One can guess if one wishes that "L" may

have stood for "Laguna." The reverses, though badly corroded can be seen to bear the letters "RF", in one case punched twice. Here again, these could be interpreted as meaning "Republika Filipinas". The two pieces described here bear the values "2c." and "4c.", respectively. (Fig. Nos. 3 & 4)

Are these pieces indeed tokens of the revolution? In this article we would like to explore that possibility although obviously any conclusions arrived at would necessarily be no more than educated guesses.

It is a fact that the Malolos Congress of November 26, 1898 authorized the minting of coinage. The new Philippine Republic issued two varieties of copper coins, each worth two centavos, which were struck at the army arsenal in Malolos. The first variety had the sun and three stars in the upper center, above an



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

island, and the date 1899 below. The legend above read "Republica Filipina." On the reverse, the numeral "2" surrounded by olive and laurel branches in the center, the word, "LIBERTAD" above, and "CENTIMOS DE PESO" below. The second variety, slightly larger in size than the above, had a triangle with sun and three stars in the center of the obverse, the legend "REPUBLICA FILIPINA" above and the date "1899" below between two tiny circles. The reverse bore a large "2" in the center surrounded by a wreath of laurel branches. Mintage of these coins was unknown, but was probably very limited because the fledgling Republic was a short-lived one.

The outbreak of the war with the United States took place on February 4, 1899. The Filipino army was organized on a regional basis, each province organizing its brigades and regiments under the command of generals and chiefs who were native sons of the province. One of the generals of the southern Tagalog provinces was Gen. Paciano Rizal, brother of Jose P. Rizal, already a national hero.

Descriptions of some of the campaigns in the southern Tagalog area are given here as taken from Prof. Gregorio F. Zaide's "The Philippine Revolution":

LAWTON'S CAMPAIGN IN LAGUNA DE BAY. After the capture of Malolos, General Otis surprisingly stopped MacArthur's campaign. He recalled General Lawton . . . and sent him on a minor campaign in Laguna de Bay. On April 8, 1899, Lawton left San Pedro, Makati, with an American expedition of 1500 troops . . . He sailed up the Pasig river, crossed Laguna de Bay, and landed near Santa Cruz (capital of Laguna province) in the afternoon of April 9th. The following morning, the 10th of April, 1899, he captured Santa Cruz.

From Santa Cruz, Lawton marched inland, overcoming the Filipino resistance and captured Pagsanjan (April 11th) and the lakeshore towns of Lumbang, Longos and Paete on April 12th. While his tired troops were bivouacked at Paete, he received orders from Otis to return immediately to Manila. Accordingly, he postponed his plan to attack Calamba and brought back



Fig. 3

his troops to Manila on April 17.

His splendid, lightning-like campaign proved to be a mere reconnaissance. His victories gave no permanent advantage to Uncle Sam. No sooner had he returned to Manila than General Cailles' forces reoccupied Santa Cruz, Pagsanjan, Lumbang, Longos, and Paete.



Fig. 4

(Lawton died on December 19, 1899, in a battle near the Marikina river in San Mateo defended by Gen. Licerio Geronimo and his guerrillas. It was an ironic twist of fate that the general responsible for the capture of the notorious Apache Chief Geronimo should meet death at the hands of a Filipino general of the same name)

The occupation of the Southern Tagalog provinces by the Americans is described by Zaide as follows:

"After Lawton's death, Gen. Otis moved to crush the Filipino forces in the Southern Tagalog provinces — Cavite, Batangas, Laguna, and Tayabas (Quezon). One brigade, General Wheaton in command, with two companies of Macabebe scouts, and another one, under General Theodore Schwann, were readied for the offensive. The general plan was for Wheaton's brigade to fight General Trias' men in Cavite until Schwann's brigade, marching

along the west shore of Laguna de Bay, could establish a line running from Biñan to Naic, thus hemming in the Cavite patriots.

On January 4, 1900, Schwann began his march from San Pedro, Makati. On the following day he captured Biñan, after a brisk engagement with Gen. Paciano Rizal's troops. On the 7th of January, his brigade moved towards Silang, while Wheaton's brigade, which was based at Imus, began the attack on Dasmariñas, Kawit, and San Francisco de Malabon. After a series of furious skirmishes, Trias' troops were dispersed, and Wheaton and Schwann became masters of Cavite province. The Biñan-Naic line was established, and all towns along this sector were garrisoned by American soldiers.

The next phase in the offensive was the conquest

of Batangas, Laguna and Tayabas. Meanwhile, Col. Robert L. Bullard, commanding the American garrison at Calamba, was busy fighting General Rizal. After defeating Rizal's guerrillas at Los Baños, he marched to Santo Tomas, Batangas and captured this town. With artillery and infantry reinforcements from Wheaton's brigade, he moved towards Lipa, while Schwann's brigade was closing in from Cavite. On January 15, Lipa was taken and looted by the American soldiers. The next day, Schwann reached Batangas soil and systematically occupied town after town, despite General Malvar's resistance.

From his headquarters at Lipa, Schwann directed the campaign in Laguna and Tayabas. His infantry elements captured Alaminos, San Pablo, and Nagcarlan with little opposition; but, at Mahayhay, the Filipino guerrillas resisted stoutly. On January 23rd, Sta Cruz, capital of Laguna, was captured. Meanwhile, Schwann's cavalry under Col. E.M.

Hayes captured Sariaya, Tayabas, Lucena, Tiaong, and San Pablo. From San Pablo it proceeded to Santa Cruz and rejoined the infantry.

Organized resistance in the Southern Tagalog provinces collapsed. The principal towns were garrisoned by American forces. But in the hills, Generals Malvar, Cailles and Trias organized their guerrilla brigades and carried on the war."

It is possible that the generals of the revolution in the southern Tagalog provinces found it necessary to manufacture tokens for their needs, resorting to cruder methods of production due to lack of adequate machinery. If so, the mintage, again, could not have been very large since the troops were too occupied with fighting and were constantly on the move.

If the above is conceded, then the interpretation of the letter "L" as indicating "Laguna" would be as good as any other for the time being until further documentation can be found.

If this theory is accepted, or substantiated in the future, we can add the two specimens described and illustrated here to the short list of rare and elusive coinage of the revolution. □

SAVE IN BANKS

Philippine Numismatists

FELIPE LIAO

by Doris G. Nuyda

After one gets to know Felipe Liao, one begins to wonder which of his many interests occupies him most — his business (he is president of his own electronic business system firm) or his collections.

For on meeting him, one learns that, one, he is a numismatist, member of the PNAS board of directors, this year's (as well as last year's) chairman of the PNAS convention; two, he is a stamp collector; three, an art and antique collector; and four, a pottery collector. And as if these are not enough, he has also started to collect vintage cigarette wrappers (his oldest piece dates back to 1899), sweepstakes tickets, and old Spanish documents, some of which reveal what some of the country's luminaries one or two generations ago were up to.

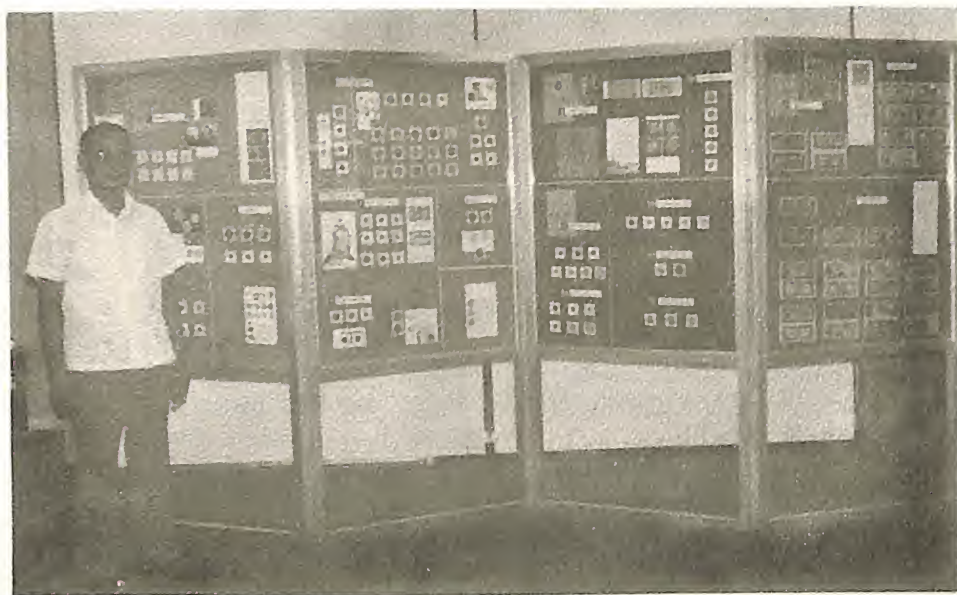
But then, business must be going great, especially with members of the family taking charge, so that Liao can enjoy his leisurely pursuits to the hilt.

Collecting, he says, was in his blood since childhood. As a schoolboy in Cebu, where he was born, he remembers spending hours after classes 'scavenging'



office waste baskets for stamped envelopes which he would exchange for brand new foreign stamps. A businessman of his acquaintance, obviously a stamp collector, was only too happy to trade. His interest in stamps was a decided advantage, the young Liao found out, when his grades in geography started to go up.

Today, his hobbies may often take up a great slice of his time, but the fact that he is still more interested in *acquiring* rather than in *selling* indicates that it's all



Liao before his exhibit at the China Banking Corporation branch in Makati.

still a hobby and that is really as far as he wants to go.

Despite his diversity, numismatics still remains his major hobby (though it must be mentioned that it shares equal rank with philately, his first love), and it is in the "errors and oddities in paper money" department that he feels he can hold his own. Liao has been a recipient twice of PNAS awards.

Two particularly interesting pieces in his numismatics collection are two bills, a P50 and a P100 — with the signature of Central Bank Governor Licaros missing. Liao, on acquiring them, hastened to correct the error on his own, so he requested Governor Licaros to personally sign on the specific spot on the notes. With that fresh signature, the notes in his keeping are today pieces of very special, very legal tender.

Liao has an eagle eye when it comes to errors. Many of those in his collection were acquired through the usual business channels, and so he wonders how they passed the well-trained scrutiny of mint and bank inspectors.

Besides its informative and educational value, a collection of errors can provide the beholder with some amusing moments, according to Liao. Imagine a paper note, he says, minus the face of Bonifacio, or with two faces of Bonifacio, or with crooked printing, or with two different denominations printed on one single note (like, a note with 50 (pesos) marked on one corner and 20 on the other). But the greater number of errors are not as easily discernible — like the discrepancies in serial numbers which are always in fine print.

Nothing shows off the frailty of the

human factor as clearly as these innocent-looking, even amusing, errors, he observes. What would happen, he asks, if any of them were allowed to circulate?

Actually, Liao has an extensive collection of both coins and paper money, aside from the error notes. He even holds a minor exhibit of representative pieces at the ground floor of the China Banking Corporation branch in Salcedo street, Makati. This exhibit tells the history of the Philippines through money from the piloncito to the ₱5,000 gold coin of 1977.

A collector for more than 30 years,

Liao reports that he has not been keeping a constant tempo: some years he is relaxed and easy, while other years, like the present, he goes about as in a fever. This fluctuation along with the 'surprise catches' that come his way every now and then, makes collecting the exciting and truly enjoyable hobby that it is for him.

Incidentally, as we write this, we learn one more thing about our numismatist; that he is now deep in the study of beads, particularly those which were used as money in our prehistory. We look forward to whatever findings on the subject he comes up with. □

CANADIAN DONATES TO M.M.



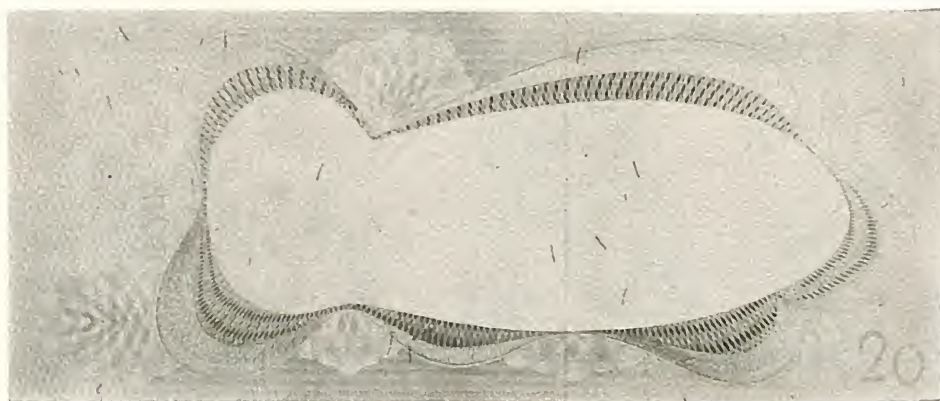
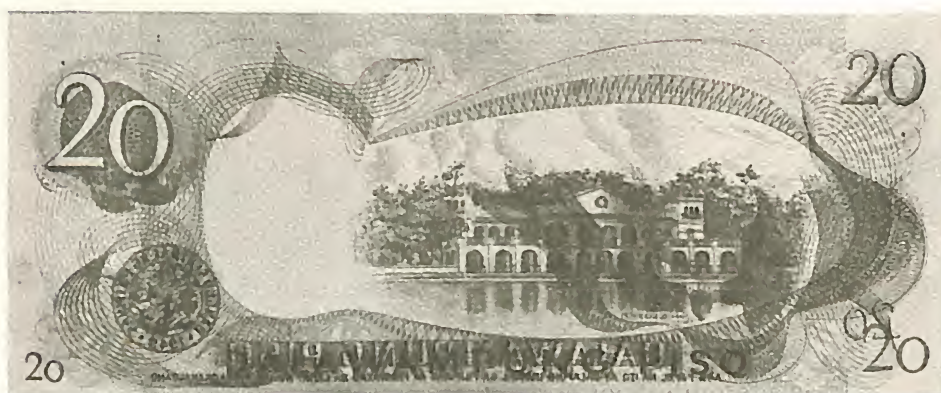
Mr. Joseph Rathgeb of Canada recently donated to the Money Museum one Canadian banknote commemorating the centenary of the federation. The donation was presented by Mr. Roy Watts (shown above with *Barrilla* editors Benito & Angelita Legarda), the donor's friend who was a recent Manila visitor.

This is the second donation of Mr. Rathgeb to the MM, the first being a number of Samar guerrilla currency which he kept as souvenir items while he was in that province during the early stage of the liberation of the Philippines as a pilot of the U.S. Air Force. His plane was shot down by the Japanese and he was rescued by the Filipino guerillas who cared for him until the coming of MacArthur's forces.

Errors on Quezon Banknotes

Ed's Note: The error banknotes featured here belong to the collection of Mr. Felipe Liao.













JAPANESE INVASION MONEY

by Guy Davis

Japanese Invasion Money, often referred to as JIM among paper money collectors, was carefully prepared and executed by the Japanese Government in their ambitious plans of conquest of East Asian nations with intent to make them semi-independent states within a Japanese sphere of influence (East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere).

Reflecting its national character of paying meticulous attention to detail, Japan sent with its conquering armies five complete paper money systems for use in each of the conquered nations and regions.

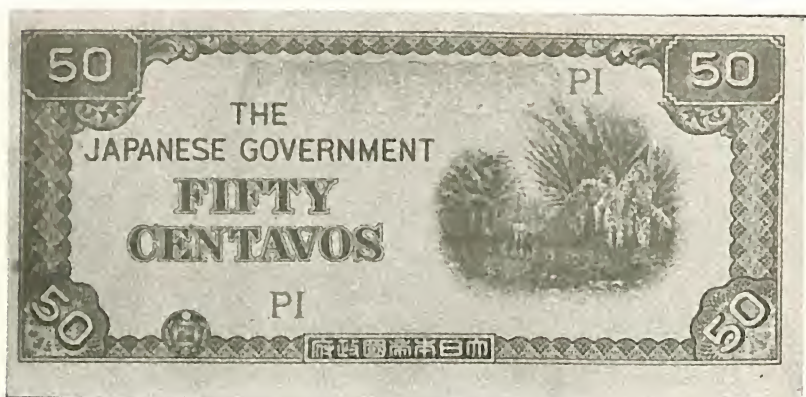
Currency issued for the invaded areas are distinguished by their corresponding monetary units and the initial letters of these countries were used in the prefix of the Plate Letters as the following:

- P — Philippine (Pesos and centavos)
- S — Dutch East Indies for Sumatra, the most important island of the group (Gulden and cents)
- M — Malaya (Dollars and cents)
- B — Burma (Rupees and cents)
- O — Oceania; British possessions in the South Pacific, Solomon and Gilbert Islands (Pounds and Shillings)

As puppet governments were formed, second issues were printed to gain the confidence of the population. For the Philippines, serial nos. were used and the Rizal Monument for the vignette. For the Dutch East Indies, new designs were made with the Roepiah as the monetary unit, and retaining the Plate Letter "S" (Sumatra).

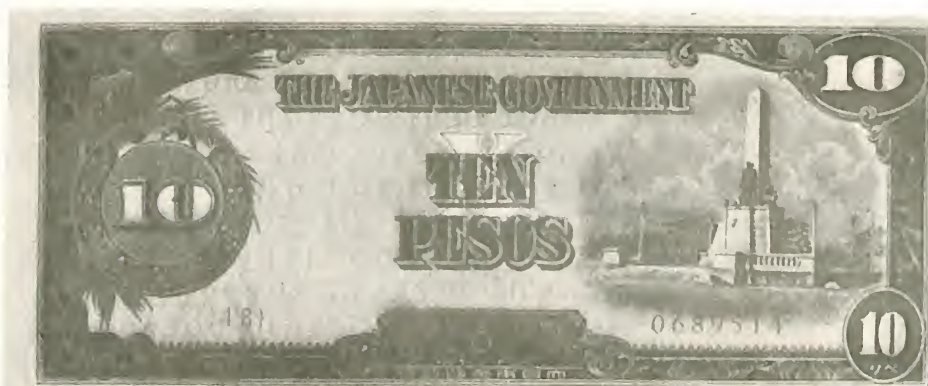
PHILIPPINES (First Issue)







PHILIPPINES (Second Issue)





DUTCH EAST INDIES



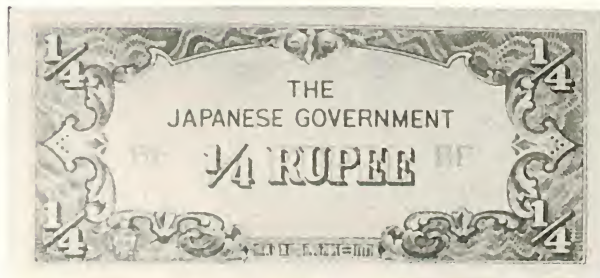
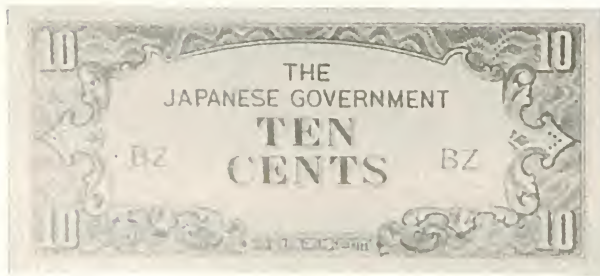


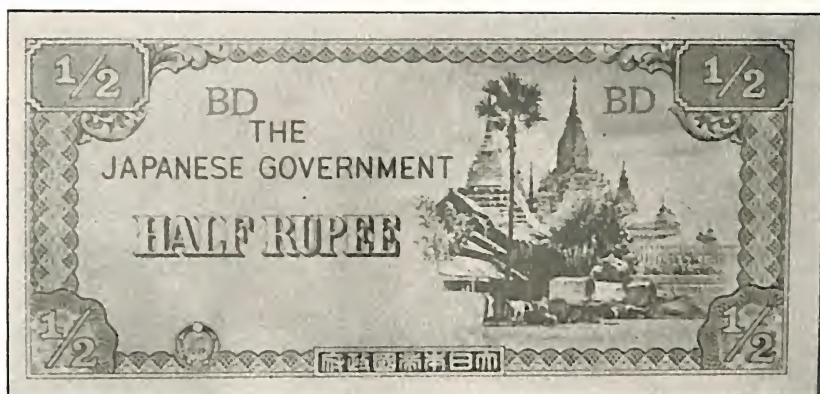


MALAYA



BURMA







OCEANIA





Ancient Coin Section

The Romance and Beauty of Ancient Gold

by Herbert Ledyard

Does your pulse beat faster when you hold a gold coin in your hand? Don't fret, gold has captivated the human race from the earliest times to the present day. What, then, is your reaction when the coins are ancient gold? Here before you are golden pieces of micro-art with the power to carry you off to the times of Alexander III, the Great, Phoenician Carthage prior to the first Punic War, and Hadrian's Rome.

Some authorities feel that Alexander's staters were not struck until his invasion of Asia, but the large gold deposits at the mines of Crenides suggest otherwise. Upon landing in Asia Alexander sacrificed to Athena as well as to Zeus and Hercules. Alexander's coins were measured from the Babylonian royal gold standard of 8.42 gm. Their normal weight is 8.6 gm.

When the early settlers were digging the foundations of Carthage, Virgil states that they found the carving of a horse's head at the site. The stylistic reverse of the Carthaginian stater alludes to that event. Persephone on the obverse was intended to represent the Punic Goddess



CENTURION COINS. AU – Stater, Alexander III, The Great, 336-323 B.C. Athena/Nike. 8.35 gms.

Tanit. There is a great deal of evidence to suggest that much of the Carthaginian gold was procured from West Africa. When the supply of gold became limited during the African campaign of the Syracusan Tyrant, Agathocles, the weight of the stater was reduced to that of the Shekel, 7.6 gm. As the war progressed the weight continued to decline as more and more silver was amalgamated with the gold.

The Roman Emperor Trajan, shortly before his death, appointed Hadrian as his successor in A.D. 117. Besides being a capable engineer and builder, Hadrian could trace his family origins to the early days of the famous Scipios. He received the title of COS III (Consul for the Third Time) in A.D. 119. After Augustus



AU – Aureus, Hadrian, A.D. 117-138. Bust right/Sol in quadriga. 7.20 gms.

(Octavian), the weight of the aureus was standardized at 7.8 gm. The actual weight, however, was usually lower, and scales were used in most transactions with gold. By the time of Caracalla (A.D. 198), the weight of the aureus had fallen to 6.55 gm.



AU/AR – Stater (Electrum), Carthage, 310-370 B.C. Persephone/Horse. 7.22 gms.

Have you noticed how Athena's hair hangs down in ringlets? Take note of Persephone's coiffure. The next time you see the Nike of Samothrace in the Louvre, remember her inspiration on ancient Greek gold. Particularly she may be found on the staters of Demetrius Poliorcetes, and commemorate his victory over Ptolemy during the naval battle off Salamis (B.C. 306). Hadrian's Sol in quadriga illustrates the influence of the cult of Sol in Syria. Both Marc Anthony and Trajan had been similarly affected during their Oriental campaigns. When you attempt to draw a quadriga within a circle of 20 mm. diameter, reflect upon the skill of the ancient die makers.

We have traveled together an ancient trail, indeed. We have journeyed from Macedon and the mines at Crenides, to Carthage and the mines in West African, and at the end, all roads lead to Rome. Is it any wonder there's a condition known as "gold fever"? □

There is, perhaps, nothing more likely to disturb the tranquility of nations than their being bound to mutual contributions for any common object that does not yield an equal and coincident benefit. For it is an observation, as true as it is trite, that there is nothing men differ so readily about as the payment of money.

... The Numismatist, March, 1957

The Emperor of the “Thundering Legion”

by Herbert Ledyard

What kind of man would develop from a boy who adopted the plain and coarse philosopher's tunic at the age of eleven? RIC-1311 depicts Marcus Aurelius at the age of 31/32. This is not graybeard with his nose stuck in a dusty tome. The proud head is bare and still youthful. He has curly hair and a short, light beard. On this coin he proudly claims PII FIL (ius), pious son . . . in honor of Antonius Pius who had adopted him.

Whether alone, or as co-regent with Verus, or with Commodus (his son), from A.D. 161 until his death on campaign in 179, Marcus Aurelius inherited an empire that was constantly besieged and in jeopardy from all quarters. One campaign followed another, e.g., against the Parthians led by Volagases III, the Slovaks under King Bolemir, then the Marcommani and the Quadi on the Rhine-Danube frontiers. In 175 one of his best commanders, Avidius Cassius, revolted in Asia. There was no time to sit home at Rome and read philosophy. Certainly one of the first “barracks” emperors.

Despite the infamous infidelity of Faustina, Marcus pretended not to know. When Avidius Cassius was assassinated, Aurelius recommended mercy to the Senate for Cassius' family and for the



AE – Sestertius, A.D. 152-153. Marcus Aurelius, bust draped, bare head right/Roma (Britannica) seated to the right.

conspirators. Although the Christians were considered to be a danger to the established order, and the atrocities at Lyon are well documented, the facts concerning the severity of Marcus' orders to the Governor at Lyon are controversial.

During the climax in the war with the Quadi in 174, the Roman army found themselves in desperate straits. Extreme thirst took its toll. Many of the soldiers were near exhaustion. At the height of the battle, a sudden rainstorm discharged hail and lightning on the enemy while drenching the Romans. The great victory and miracle was attributed to a Christian legion in the army. This legion became famous for its valor and is remembered as the "Thundering Legion", for later they wore the device of a thunderbolt on their shields. The Antonine Column, erected in memoriam to Aurelius by Commodus, is on view in the Piazza Colonna at Rome.

There you can still see the "Thundering Legion" . . . yet joined in battle.

There is a decipherable inscription (at Trencin on the Vah River in mod. Czechoslovakia) that commemorates a battle in 179. The translation reads: "850 SOLDIERS DEDICATE THIS PLACE TO THE VICTORY OF THE EMPEROR OVER HIS ENEMIES. CAUSED TO BE INSCRIBED BY CONS, LEGATE OF THE SECOND LEGION, ENCAMPED IN LAUGARCIA."¹

Marcus believed and practiced: "A man's true greatness lies in the consciousness of an honest purpose in life, founded on a just estimate of himself and everything else."² Few would disagree that the boy became quite a man. What say you? □

¹*The Slovaks, Their History and Traditions*, Peter P. Yurchak, Orbana Press, 1947.

²*The Meditations of Marcus Aurelius*, The Harvard Classics, 1937.

Of all antiquities coins are the smallest, yet, as a class, the most authoritative in record, and the widest in range. No history is so unbroken as that which they tell; no geography so complete, no art so continuous in sequence, nor so broad in extent; no mythology so ample and so various. Unknown kings, and lost towns, forgotten divinities, and new schools of art, have here their authentic record.

. . . . *The Numismatist*, June 1957

World Coin Section

SWAZILAND COINS

by Tarquin Olivier

Mr. Olivier is regional manager for Asia of Thomas De La Rue, the bank-notes printer, who also represent the Royal Mint. His publications include "The Eye of the Day" a book about people of Southeast Asia published in 1964 by Heinemann, London, and Morrow, New York.

The inception of a totally new national currency, where none before existed, allows the maximum possible freedom in choosing design, shape, size and colour. This removes the awkwardness which exists in established coinages, when inflation makes desirable the introduction of a new coin — one of a higher value through coining the lowest banknote, or reducing the intrinsic value in an existing denomination through use of cheaper metal.

Easy differentiation from existing denominations is achieved by introducing a shaped coin, or the use of metal of a different colour. This helps to avoid muddle between values, and the enormous metal cost tied up for years in issuing larger coins and yet larger again, to add to the combined tonnage already swinging around in handbags, pockets, and sporrans.

But the avoidance of muddle by these means often causes the new coin to look as if it had been threateningly laid by a cuckoo into an established happy family of coins. People may worry about what it

portends for their standards of value; will their medium of exchange ever be safe and sound again and free from Government interference?

Their feelings can be surprisingly strong because they grow attached to their coinage, the first real inducement a child has to learn how to count.

So for the first ever national coinage, covering all values, the emblems used should reflect a sense of identity. The head of a reigning monarch is a natural choice for the obverse, especially for Swaziland, whose King Sobhuza II is revered in the country's innermost life.

Lucky is the coin sculpter to have such a head to model from, with such depth of line and vigour of expression. And with the wide spread of agricultural activity, from tropical sugarcane and pineapple, to temperate pinewood forests, the choice of design for the reverse is indeed wide, and in keeping with the desire to equate the medium of exchange with items of identified worth.

The new coinage had to replace the cent denominations of the South African



Rand. These continue to circulate side by side with the national coinage; the Swazis had to consider ideas which were distinctive.

This was a practical consideration in recommending to them the introduction of a totally unround coinage. It made economic sense for the one and five cent equivalent to be in bronze. The replacement of cupro nickel for the South African pure nickel higher values was also economic, though the colour remained identical in terms of being bright white metal.

Differentiation through size alone would have lead to pitfalls, since if the ten cent were a minimum of three millimetres larger or smaller in diameter

than the Rand equivalent, this would have solved one problem but led to another. The coin would have been recognisably different from its equivalent, but perforce, rather close to the size of another value over the border. This could on the one hand have made it popular for misuse in the parking meters of Johannesburg; on the other hand, if smaller, it could have appeared inferior to the coin it was replacing in terms of intrinsic value.

The final reason was an emotional one; to use this uniqueness to celebrate the existence of a reigning African King, of ancient lineage, the supreme embodiment of the Swazi people's way of life. □

QUEZON CENTENNIAL COINS



Approved designs for the 25-Piso (left) and 50-Piso (right) Quezon Centennial coins.

Two crown-size silver coins will be issued by the Central Bank late this year to commemorate the centenary of the birth of Manuel L. Quezon, first President of the Commonwealth and a leading crusader of Philippine independence. Both coins were designed by Angelita G. Legarda, *Barrilla* Executive Editor and CB numismatic consultant.

A 25-Piso coin will have on its obverse the Quezon Memorial Monument with the legend "1878" and "1978" flanking it and "MANUEL L. QUEZON" inscribed below. The reverse will feature the seal of the Republic circumscribed by the legend "REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS" and "25-PISO".

The 50-Piso denomination will feature the bust of Quezon facing left with the seal of the Commonwealth on the first quadrant and the inscription "1878-1978" below it. The reverse will be similar to that of the 25-Piso except for the value.

This will be the second time that Quezon has been honored on the country's coins. During the inauguration of the Commonwealth on November 15, 1935, a set of three coins featuring his bust conjoined with those of Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Commissioner Frank Murphy was issued and is now considered a numismatic rarity.



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When you give Premyo Savings Bonds to someone, you're giving him the chance to make his dream come true. From the very moment he receives the bonds and for as long as he holds on to them, he gets the chance to win big cash prizes in the daily draws held Mondays thru Fridays (except holidays) and in the weekly draws held every Saturday. It's as if you had actually gifted him with a never-ending ticket to fortune.

So why give cash or just any ordinary gift when you can give something better? Give the dream gift: Premyo Savings Bond. After all there could be no nobler thought than to seek the fulfillment of a loved one's dream.



The MLQ Centenary Story

MANUEL L. QUEZON: FREEDOM FIGHTER

by Carlos Quirino



The Stormy Petrel From Baler, Whom the Author Calls 'The Fightingest Leader of Them All,' Led Filipinos Towards Peaceful Victory in Their Struggle For Independence — Audaciously Winning Every Battle, Except His Last

THE "fightingest" leader that the Filipinos ever had in their history was undoubtedly Manuel Luis Quezon. For he fought for the independence of his country not only on the battlefield, but in the even tougher skirmishes of Washington politics. He fought anybody who tried to denigrate the Filipino.

This combative trait in his character showed early in his life, when he was still a teenager. While vacationing in his home town of Baler one summer, the Spanish sergeant of the *guardia civil* asked him to act as a pimp in securing the favors of one of his pretty cousins. The proposal was downright insulting, not only to himself but to the Quezon and Aragon families.

Manuel's first impulse was to draw a dagger hidden under his coat and attack the arrogant Spaniard but instead he calmly replied: "You understand, Senor Enriquez, that I cannot possibly do what you are asking me to do."

The corporal jumped up in anger and called on a soldier to bring him a leather whip. As soon as they were alone, the corporal shook the whip at Manuel and said: "Do you see this lash? Unless you do as I want, I shall whip you until you are dead, and then bury you in this yard — nobody would ever know what happened to you!"

The threat worried young Quezon, for he knew the power and influence of the Civil Guards in a small town like Baler. Together with the parish priest, the corporal was the visible authority in that remote section of the province of Tayabas.

One evening a few days later, Corporal Enriquez called on the Quezon home to invite Manuel for a walk. The guard was growing impatient over his inability to seduce the pretty Quezon relative. Manuel knew very well why he had been asked to take a walk, and so brought along a wooden billy which he hid inside his shirt. When the corporal demanded to know whether Manuel had talked to his cousin, the latter gave him a strong blow on the head, and then fled to the nearby hills, believing he had killed the corporal. For the latter was prone on the ground as still as a pole-axed carabao. He did not return for a couple of days — not until he learned from a passing relative who informed him that the corporal had announced to the

town he had been "attacked" in the night by evil spirits, a common superstition in those days. The guard did not want it known that he had been bested by a teenager.

The First 'Bataaner'

If he did not join the rebels under Andres Bonifacio and Emilio Aguinaldo in 1896, it was because of the promise made by his father, Don Lucio, to the military governor in Baler that the Quezons would not join any secret society plotting a revolt against Spain. But with the change in sovereignty, and shortly after the outbreak of hostilities between the Filipinos and the Americans in February 1899, 21-year-old Manuel Quezon volunteered to join the revolutionary army, and because he was almost a law graduate, was instantly commissioned a second lieutenant.

"I decided that my duty lay in fighting for the freedom of my country," he reminisced many years later while in exile during the second world war. "Neither my father, while he was alive, nor I had any commitment to the United States army. On the contrary, it was that army, I thought, which had broken faith with my people."

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Hours before he left for Corregidor, Quezon swears in his Secretary of Justice, Dr. Jose P. Laurel, to head the caretaker government he was to leave behind. Looking on is Executive Secretary Jorge B. Vargas who is one of the few living contemporaries of the fiery leader.

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A few years later, after passing the bar examinations and while practicing law in his home province, young Quezon was told by the acting governor that if he really wanted to pursue his ideal of independence, he could do it through peaceful means by cooperating with the administration established by the Americans. Thus he accepted an offer to become the provincial fiscal of Mindoro.

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Throwing a Yankee Landgrabber Out

Acceptance of the presence of Americans in the Islands did not mean being subservient to them. When Francis J. Barry, an American lawyer, dropped in at Quezon's office (he was also the register of deeds) to demand that inscription be immediately made under the American's name of several parcels of land owned by some farmers who had been accused of brigandage, he demurred because he had not yet read the documents for lack of time.

The owner of the most influential newspaper in Manila at that time, the *Cablenews*, gave vent to his ire at what he deemed "native" procrastination. After uttering a few "goddamits" he threatened: "I'll file administrative charges against you with your superior for dereliction in the discharge of your duties!"

Quezon's nose began to twitch while his famous eyebrows started going up and down, a typical sign (his friends and enemies were to note years later) of his suppressed anger.

"Get out and stay out!" shouted Quezon as he rose and gestured his visitor to the door. The young fiscal later found out that Barry had falsely secured the signatures on the documents of sale by claiming that in that way he could get the charges of brigandage dismissed against the farmers.

When news spread in his province that he would not kowtow to Americans, Quezon's popularity increased. He was elected Governor and later Assemblyman. As the majority floorleader in the newly-established Philippine Assembly, he embarked on the first political junket in legislative history when he was sent to St. Petersburg, Russia, to attend the International Congress on Navigation when he was neither a navy man nor expert on the sea. He didn't even arrive in Leningrad in time for the conference.

This junket drew virulent attacks from the opposition party newspaper, *La Democracia*. So Quezon paid a call on the editor, Hugo Salazar, at the newspaper's office to demand an explanation.

"Our director was seen to fall to the floor, chair and all, brutally attacked by Sr. Quezon," subsequently reported *La Democracia*. However, Quezon claimed that he had not attacked Salazar, and "all I did was to resent his provocation." The quarrel was patched up, for if charges of physical injury had been filed, Quezon would most probably have gone to jail. But from that time on, Quezon never raised his hand against any individual, white, black or brown, for he knew that it could lead to imprisonment.

Torpedoing the OS-ROX Tandem

Senate President Quezon's two celebrated fights with Speaker Sergio Osmena Sr. for leadership in insular politics were indicative of his combative nature. Why should he take second place in the political hierarchy when he considered himself the better man? To gain independence, a Filipino leader with a fighting spirit was needed, and Osmena was a pacifist by nature. When Governor General Leonard Wood began cutting down the



A beaming Manuel L. Quezon watches with obvious satisfaction as President Roosevelt signs a new Philippine Independence Act in Washington following a nationwide plebiscite which split the Filipino people into two camps: the Pros who supported the earlier Hare-Hawes-Cutting law obtained by the Osmena-Roxas Mission and the Antis led by Quezon. The Antis won.

Two Views

A MERICAN Governor-General Cameron Forbes wrote of Quezon in 1917: "He is a curious man. His frankness is very engaging and disarming; but he is utterly without principle and loyalty to anything but himself. He is unscrupulous enough to still try to get positions for rascals who have helped in the past in his amours. . . . He objected to a certain member of the Supreme Court, an American, because of his having led an immoral life, saying 'I am not a clean man myself, but I want the judges of the Supreme Court to be clean men and this man is not fit for the position.'" To which Forbes peevishly added: "How about him being fit to be President of the Philippine Senate?"

W HEN he made his second address to the House of Representatives in Washington, DC as a resident commissioner, Quezon assailed American land-grabbing in the Philippines. He thundered: "Large investments of American capital in the Philippines will inevitably result in the permanent retention of the Philippines by the United States. Then he declared in his stentorian voice: "If the preordained fate of my country is either to be a subject people but rich, — or free but poor — I am unqualifiedly for the latter! "

political gains that Filipinos had made under Governor Francis B. Harrison, Quezon did not hesitate to tangle with him. Nobody, not even an American chief executive, could stop the Filipino's march to freedom, and Quezon was the man cut out to lead his countrymen to that goal.

Prior to rejecting the Hare-Hawes-Cutting law that gave independence to the Islands after a 10-year transition period, Quezon went to Washington, D.C. to sound out the Roosevelt Administration and influential members of Congress if they would be willing to pass another independence act. Osmena and Speaker Manuel Roxas had worked long and hard to get the approval of the Hare-Hawes-Cutting law, and would therefore reap the glory back in the Islands for having done so. This would have meant Quezon's political eclipse by his two colleagues — and that would never do for Manuel Quezon! So Quezon journeyed to the American capitol with hat in hand, so to speak, seeking the opinions of the high and mighty in that country.

When majority floor leader Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas accused Quezon of not really wanting independence, and "if so, why don't you say so?" Quezon's patrician nose began to twitch and his eyebrows began to quiver.

"Go to hell," Quezon exploded and left the room where the conference was being held with Senators Tydings, Pittman, Garner and other influential Democrats. That was one time MLQ's irascible temper almost lost him his leadership, for if the Americans had not passed a similar bill, the Tydings-McDuffie Act, the Philippine legislature would have accepted the H-H-C law and Quezon would have been pushed back into a secondary role in Philippine politics. But such was Quezon's perspicacity that his political gambit produced the results he desired. He was a gambler, a daring and resolute one. Had he been the vacillating type, he might have missed the boat and been compelled to retreat into obscurity.

Losing The Last Battle

No doubt about it, Manuel L. Quezon was the "fightingest" leader that the Filipinos ever had. The only fight that he lost in his 64 years of life was his last — his long and fruitless struggle against tuberculosis. He had probably been infected by the tubercular bacilli during the illness of his mother, for he nursed her in her closing weeks of her life in Baler, and the disease had forced him to



Barely two weeks after Pearl Harbor, President Quezon prepared to flee to Corregidor from where he, with then Vice President Sergio Osmena, was taken by submarine to Australia and thence by transport to the U.S. It was Quezon who said: "I would rather have a government run like hell by Filipinos than a government run like heaven by the Americans!" Photo at left is one of the last to be taken of the fiery leader alive, in the Philippines, when he met his cabinet for the last time at his Marikina rest house on December 20, 1941.

Below, always at his best when in public, President Quezon is shown surrounded by his wife and high government officials. Recognizable in photo are Tomas Morato who became first mayor of Quezon City, Jose Yulo, then Chief Justice, and Jorge B. Vargas, executive secretary. Hatless military officer to Quezon's right is Rafael G. Jalandoni who later became chief of staff.



spend a couple of years in a sanatorium in California when he was already in his forties. Plenty of rest and the proper diet with a modicum of exercise had arrested the disease, but eruption of the Pacific War and the fall of his nation to Japan had proved his nemesis. Broken in body by the cares of wartime "exile", he was confined to his bed in the various places where he stayed during his sojourn in the United States. His last worry was that his term of office as President of the Commonwealth would terminate on

December 30, 1943. Vice-President Osmena gallantly agreed to allow him to continue his term but the ravages of the disease were to take their final toll, and on August 1, 1944, Manuel L. Quezon expired by the shores of Saranac Lake in upper New York State.

This last fight spelled Quezon's only defeat. But then, what mortal man could conquer death? To generations of Filipinos, though, Manuel L. Quezon remains deathless in memory as the "fightingest" leader of them all. ☐

SELECTED QUOTATIONS

from

PRESIDENT MANUEL L. QUEZON'S

LETTERS AND SPEECHES

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THOUGHTS OF MLO

RELEVANT TO THE P L E D G E S

OF THE NEW SOCIETY

PEACE AND ORDER:

ON NATIONAL DEFENSE

"No man has inalienable right to enjoy the privileges and opportunities conferred upon him by free institutions unless he simultaneously acknowledges his duty to defend with his life and with his property the government through which he acquires these opportunities and these privileges."

-Message to the First National Assembly delivered at its inaugural session on November 25, 1935, Assembly Hall, Legislative Building-
In: Juan Fr. Rivera, Quezon In Action, III, Manila, 1948, p. 1052.

"National freedom now stands before us as a shining light--the freedom that for many years gleamed only as a fitful candle in the distant dark. We shall make ourselves ready to grasp the torch, so that no predatory force may ever strike it from our hands."

-Message to the First National Assembly delivered at its inaugural session on November 25, 1935, Assembly Hall, Legislative Building-
In: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, III, Manila, 1948, p. 1052.

"...defenselessness invites aggression--that greed, envy, and ruthlessness are always ready to take instant advantage of unprotected wealth and undefended territory."

-Speech at the University of the Philippines,
(February 12, 1936)

Found at the Manuscript Section, Filipinana
Division, unpagged.

"Self-defense is the supreme right of Mankind, no more sacred to the individual than to the nation, the interests of which are immeasurably of greater significance and extent. A threat against the nation involves not only the life of the individuals, but of millions; not the welfare and fortune of a single family, but all."

-In: Quezon Memorial Book, edited by Felimon Poblador, Manila: Quezon Memorial Committee, 1952, p. 31.

"I favor preparedness for national defense. We cannot afford to have, nor do I approve of, a large standing arm or costly military establishment, but we must have a regular army of sufficient size for our requirement and a trained citizenry ready to be drafted into the service in any emergency."

-In: Extract from the Inaugural Speech on July 30, 1935, in Eulogio B. Rodriguez, ed., President Quezon: His Biographical Sketch, Messages and Speeches, Manila: Publishers Inc. 1940, p. 5.

PHILOSOPHY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

"... The philosophy of national defense is to make a Filipino soldier, a better soldier, when he has to fight, and a better citizen in time of peace."

-Extract from speech delivered at a luncheon meeting of the Foreign Policy Association on the "Future of the Philippines" at the Hotel Astor, New York City, April 3, 1937,
In: Eulogio B. Rodriguez, ed., President Quezon: His Biographical Sketch, Messages and Speeches, Manila: Publishers Inc., 1940, p. 97.

EVERY FILIPINO CITIZEN IS DUTY-BOUND TO RENDER

"... Every citizen is obligated to the nation's defense. All the individual and national resources may be used by the state in the interest of self-preservation. No man has the inalienable right to enjoy the privileges and opportunities conferred upon him by free institutions unless he simultaneously acknowledges his duty to defend with his life and with his property the government through which he acquires these opportunities and these privileges...."

-Excerpts from the Message of His Excellency Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines to the First National Assembly, Delivered November 25, 1935, at the National Assembly-
Blue Book Inauguration of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, Manila, (November 15, 1935), pp. 207-216.

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DEDICATED SERVICE

"As we face the grim result of war, let us rededicate ourselves to the great principle of freedom and democracy for which our forefathers fought and died...."

-In: Manuel L. Quezon, The Good Fight, New York: D.A. Appleton-Century Company, 1946, p. 23.

SUFFICIENT ARMY

"A modern army is a complex organism, and its defensive power is not measured solely by the number of its soldiers. Suitable armament, proper organization, professional technique and skill, applicable tactical doctrine and, above all, trained leadership are the very soul of an army's combat efficiency."

-MLQ's message to the First National Assembly, in the Blue Book..., pp. 207-216.

MILITARY TRAINING

"...Military training makes the man who receives that training a better citizen in time of peace. He learns discipline. He learns to recognize constituted authority. He learns to consider duty above personal convenience, and that is what I am trying to do. That is what I am trying to do in the Philippines. I want every Filipino to know that he can only call himself a worthy citizen of a worthy country if he learns his duties before he demands his rights."

-Speech at Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York February 1937, NL Manuscript Section Filipiniana Division, unpagged.

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-Speech at Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York February 1937, NL Manuscript Section Filipiniana Division, unpagged.

MILITARY SUCCESS

"A strong and efficient officer corps is an indispensable element to military success."

-Speech at the University of the Philippines, February 12, 1936, TNL Manuscript Section, Filipiniana Division, unpagued.

MIGHT DOES NOT MAKE RIGHT

"All of us agree that might does not make right, yet none of us can fail to realize that the rule of right depends upon the existence of might."

-Speech at the University of the Philippines, February 12, 1936, TNL Manuscript Section, Filipiniana Division, unpagued.

UNITY

"When I speak of unity, I do not seem that we must all think alike and that all must accept as gospel truth the opinions and ideas of the leader of the nation, or that everyone must blindly follow his advice. Freedom of thought, of speech and freedom of action are the most precious possessions of a free man."

-Quezon Birthday Speech, August 19, 1939, TNL Manuscript Section, Filipiniana Division, unpagued.

WAR

"War is expensive; it has reduced many nations to beggary. It is foolish; there is always a better way to settle any difficulty, provided that both sides are willing to substitute reason for hatred, prejudice and greed. It is tragic; invariably it creates suffering, privation and heartbreak. Worst of all, it is unjust; the decision of the sword does not necessarily accord with the dictates of conscience and of right."

- Speech at the Commencement Exercises of the Reserve Officers' Service School at Baguio, September 18, 1936, TNL Manuscript Section, Filipiniana Division, unpagged.

PEACE & AN INSTRUMENT TO THE NATION'S PROGRESS

"There can be no progress except under the auspices of peace. Without peace and public order it will be impossible to promote education, improve the condition of the masses, protect the poor and ignorant against exploitation, and otherwise insure the enjoyment of life, liberty and property."

- Speech of MLQ during the inauguration of the Commonwealth Government, November 15, 1935, in: Censulo V. Fonacier and Letecia Ramos Shahani, The Helm of the Nation, (1973), p. 12.

THE UNIVERSAL BELIEF IN PEACE AND JUSTICE

"There is no difference between the masses of the people, whether those masses come from Japan, from the United States, from England, France, or Germany. The masses of the people everywhere instinctively believe in peace and justice."

-From an extemporaneous address before the League of Free Nations Association, Commodore Hotel, New York City, April 19, 1919 in: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, I, Manila, 1948, p. 402.

PEACE IS THE KEY TO A NATION'S PROGRESS

"Progress is impossible to attain without peace. No country can grow rich without peace. Peace is the basis of every good thing in life, and peace, in order to be permanent and enduring, must be, and should be, based not only on bayonets but also on the contentment of the people."

-Delivered at the inauguration of the Provincial Capital of Cebu (City), Cebu, on June 14, 1938, in: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, IV, Manila, 1948, p. 1620.

PEACE

"The best foundation of peace is not that which is built on fear; it is that which is the result of peace and contentment. No subversive doctrine can thrive here if our working class is treated justly and every laborer is given that which is due."

-Birthday speech, August 19, 1936, TNL Manuscript Section, Filipiniana Division, unpagged.

ON LAND REFORM:

LAND OWNERSHIP

"Our land was created by God for all of us, not only for a few. Everyone is entitled to enjoy, in full ownership and freedom a portion of such land, in order for him to raise enough for his livelihood and to build his own castle."

-Quoted in Captain Sergio R. Mistica, "President Manuel L. Quezon as I Knew Him," TNL Manuscript Section, Filipiniana Division, unpagged.

"... We are against the ownership of large tracts of land, either by corporations or by individuals, for it is incompatible with the real prosperity of the natives. You can not have ... a solid, conservative, contented, law-abiding community unless the plain people, as ... Lincoln affectionately called them have and cultivate their own land."

-MLQ Speech in the United States House of Representatives, (May 14, 1910).

NOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IS ONE OF THE FOUNDATIONS OF AN IMPROVED SOCIAL ORDER

"We are living today amidst the storm and stress of one of the most tragic epochs of history... The very foundations of civilized society are shaken. The common man alone can save humanity from disaster. It is our duty to prove to him that under a republican system of government he can have every opportunity to attain his happiness and that of his family. Protection to labor, especially to working women and minors, just regulation of the relations between labor and capital in industry and agriculture, solicitous regard on the part of the government for the well-being of the masses, are the means to bring about

the needed economic and social equilibrium between the component elements of society."

-Speech of MLQ during the inauguration of the Commonwealth Government, November 15, 1935, in Consuelo V. Fonacier, and Leticia Ramos Shahani At the Helm of the Nation, (1973), pp. 12-13.

A NATION'S ECONOMY IS BUILT UPON ITS OWN
NATURAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES

"Our national economy can never gain stability and strength, unless it is built permanently upon the brain and brawn the work and wealth of our own people."

X X X X X

"The cornerstone, the sustaining walls, every part gives firmness to our economic edifice, must be constructed fairly with the work and resources of Filipinos."

-Delivered at the inauguration of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce Building, July 29, 1938, in: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, IV Manila, 1948, p. 1644.

THE LABOR FORCE IS A VITAL STRENGTH OF A GOVERNMENT

X

X

X

X

X

"Any government capable of consulting the feelings of the workingmen will be a just and stable government. Hence, the Government should lead in knowing the needs not only of the workingmen but also of the capitalists. It is the duty of all not to tolerate bad practice in our country, hence I will not tolerate them while I am at the helm of our Government. As: 'Florante' of the Kingdom of Albani said, 'Here in our country I desire reason to rule; and to have equality before the law, be a person wise or ignorant, rich or poor.'"

-Delivered at a luncheon given in honor of the representatives of labor under the leadership of Mr. Cresenciano Torres, at Malacañang Palace, Manila, February 17, 1938-

In: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, IV, Manila, 1948, p. 1515.

CAPITAL AND LABOR

"I can't help if you refuse to help me. I you cause disorder, if you steal, if you break the law, I can't help you, I'll have to fight you!"

-Speech, San Ildefonso, Bulacan, (February 1, 1939), TNL Manuscript Section, Filipiniana Division, unpagued.

"Capital may be lost, destroyed or reduced to dust, but as long as there remain workingmen to produce man's earthly goods, capital can be produced and accumulated again."

-Speech on the Luneta on Labor Day, June 6, 1939-

TNL Manuscript Section, Filipiniana Division, unpagged.

CAPITAL

"It would be national suicide to persecute capital, in our age, and in large amounts, capital is necessary for the economic development and the social welfare of our people."

-Quezon Memorial Book, edited by Felimon Foslador, Manila: QMC, 1952, p. 23.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

"Economic activity must be developed primarily to serve the interest of the whole nation, and should be guided towards profitable, convenient, and stable channels where it can render the greatest good to the people at large."

-Excerpt from speech delivered at the Assembly Hall, Legislative Building, December 18, 1935, In: President Quezon: His Biographical Sketch, Messages, and Speeches, Edited by Eulogio B. Rodriguez.

WEALTH

"Wealth is created only by industry and savings is possible only with thrift."

-MLQ Message, read at the Luneta during Labor Day program, May 1, 1940, in: The Manila Tribune, (May 2, 1940), p. 85.

DEVELOPMENT OF MORAL VALUES:

VIRTUES

"We have vices, let us get away from them; we have virtues, let us uncover them."

X X X X

"Bear in mind that it is more important to be an honest and truthful man than to be learned but dishonest man."

X X X X

"Let every man and every woman who leave the school in the Philippines be proud not so much of what he or she knows but of what he or she does."

-Delivered at the Zamboanga Normal School, City of Zamboanga, August 25, 1938- In: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, IV, Manila, 1948, p. 1710.

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of Zamboanga, August 25, 1938- In: Juan F.
Rivera, Quezon In Action, IV, Manila, 1948,
p. 1710.

THE MEANING OF TRUTH

"Truth alone can serve as basis for organized society."

"Truthfulness means that you should be true to yourself although there are people who lie themselves."

"We can only think strongly if we are true and honest to ourselves,"

"One should love truth for his own self-respect."

-Delivered at the Zamboanga Normal School,
City of Zamboanga, August 25, 1938, in: Juan
F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, IV, Manila, 1948
p. 1709.

STRONG CHARACTER IS THE BASIS OF NATIONAL STRENGTH

"National strength can only be built on character. A nation is nothing more nor less than its citizenry.... Show me a people composed of vigorous, sturdy individuals, self-reliant; purposeful in thought as well as in action; imbued with sound patriotism and a profound sense of righteousness; with high social ideals and a strong moral fiber; and I will show you a great nation, a nation that will not be submerged, a nation that will emerge victorious from the trials and bitter strifes of a distracted world, a nation that will live forever, sharing the common task of advancing the welfare and promoting the happiness of mankind."

-Delivered before the faculties and student bodies of public and private schools, colleges and universities, at the Jose Rizal Memorial Field, August 19, 1938, in: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, IV, Manila, 1948, p. 1678.

ON CHARACTER

"Brains are necessary, but brains are not the most important in a man. They are character, integrity, honesty, and loyalty. If a man has brains but he is dishonest, he is worse than a dishonest man who has no brains."

Delivered at the inauguration of the City of
Racold, Negros Occidental, October 19, 1938-
by Juan F. Rivera, Quizon La Antia, IV,
Manila, 1948. 1751.

"One may be a great scientist, the bravest general,
or the most invincible commander, but if he is a cheat and
a liar, he is worse than a dog. It is not a man's po-
sition in life or his accomplishments that counts, but
the moral stamina which he mobilizes to uphold good and
defeat evil."

In Quizon Men and Book, edited by Felimon
Poblador Manila, QNC, 1952, p. 23.

MR. J. L. ON CHARACTER

"Character is more important than training. Character
is more important than the requisition of scienti-
fic information. I would rather have a man who is illi-
terate but who loves truth, who is afraid to lie, who
possesses moral courage, who is honest with himself--and,
of course, when you are honest with the world--who is
straight, upright, fair and just than the best scientist who is

devoid of a moral sense of justice, love, and truth, who can deceive not only himself but also others."

-Delivered at the Zamboanga Normal School, City of Zamboanga, August 25, 1938- In: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, IV, Manila, 1948, p. 1694.

THE MORAL CHARACTER OF A NATION

"... The value of a people is not measured by its material possession but by its moral character. However, for people may be, if they are composed of men and women who are good, honest, industrious, and morally and physically courageous, they will still be respected. No strong nation in the world will just agree to having her people subjugated if their moral fiber is of the first class. If you read the history of mankind you will find that the people who became great were those who possessed great moral virtues, and after they reached the peak of their moral greatness which, as a matter of course, was also accompanied by their greatest material prosperity, their decadence began."

-Delivered at the Zamboanga Normal School, City of Zamboanga, August 25, 1938- In: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, IV, Manila, 1948, pp. 1695-1696.

ON GOOD MANNERS AND RIGHT CONDUCT

"Good manners and right conduct are as essential to a man who lives in civilized society as intellectual training."

Address delivered to the student body of the University of the Philippines, July 30, 1938.

In: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, IV, Manila, 1948, p 1648.

GOOD MANNERS

"We do not seem to realize that civility is the consummate flower of culture and civilization, for it embraces all the virtues and in turn sustains and enhances them all."

Address at the Jose Rizal Memorial Field, August 19, 1938; TNL Manuscript Section, Filipiniana Division, unpagged.

TRAINING OF THE MIND AND OF THE BODY

"... Training must be both of the mind and the heart. By heart I mean the soul; by that I mean our moral being; and the training of the moral being in us is more important than that of the mind. The place where you should start the spiritual revival of the Filipino people should be in the school, be it the primary, intermediate,

secondary, and normal, and in college. It must start there. It is during the formative period of your character that you should be given a proper outlook of life."

-Delivered at the Zamboanga Normal School- In:
Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, IV, Manila,
1948, p. 1695.

THE WAY TO KNOW THE CHARACTER OF THE FILIPINOS

"To know a people, you must not only live with them for a number of years, but share their feelings, possess a sympathy for their aspirations, and, most important of all, be broadminded enough to abandon race prejudice and fixed views on the superiority of one civilization over another."

-Speech of MLQ delivered in the United States House of Representatives, February 13, 1913.-
In: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, I, Manila, 1948, p. 97.

CHARACTER RE-EXAMINATION IS THE FOUNDATION TO NATION-BUILDING

"... We are engaged in the epic task of building our nation, to live and flourish, not for a day but for all time. We must find the flaws, if there be any, in our concept of individual and community life, as well as in

our character, and proceed at once to remedy them."

-Delivered before the faculties and student bodies of public and private schools, colleges and universities, at the Jose Rizal Memorial Field, August 19, 1938.- In: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, IV, Manila, 1948, p. 1682.

THE FILIPINO SHOULD BE LIKE THE MOLAVE

"I want our people to grow be like the molave, strong and resilient, rising on the hillsides, unafraid of the raging flood, the lightning or the storm, confident of its own strength."

-Delivered before the faculties and student bodies of public and private schools, colleges and universities, at the Jose Rizal Memorial Field, August 19, 1938.-In: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, IV, Manila, 1948, p. 1679.

THE VALUE OF SELF-RESPECT AND PEACE OF MIND

"I am not wedded to the Presidency of the Senate or to the leadership of the Nationalist Party. I can live and be happy without either position or both. But I cannot part with my conscience and cannot therefore live and be happy with a troubled conscience for having been recreant to my duties, or for having lost my self-

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respect. The loss of self-respect of peace of mind is too heavy a penalty to pay for political power or riches...."

Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, II, Manila, 1948, p. 662.
quoted from: Cabellero and Concepcion,
Quezon, The Story of a Nation and Its Foremost Statesman, pp. 207-288.

NOBLE MEMORIES FOR A MAN WHO HAD DONE SOMETHING
WORTH REMEMBERING BY HIS FELLOW-MEN

"For a man there can be nothing more sublime than to be remembered after death, for the good he had done to all. Conversely, there is nothing more bitter to contemplate than that a person, resting peacefully in his grave, should be remembered with contempt and execration for the errors and iniquities committed by him in life."

-Delivered at a luncheon given in honor of the representatives of labor under the leadership of Mr. Cresenciano Torres, at Malacañang Palace, Manila, February 17, 1938, in: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, IV, Manila, 1948, p. 3514.

SELF-DISCIPLINE

"Through self-discipline we shall harness all our energies, so that our power, spreading over the length and breadth of this land, will develop its resources, advance its culture, secure social justice, give puissance to the Nation, and insure happiness and contentment for all the people, under the aegis of liberty and peace."

-Address at the Jose Rizal Memorial Field,
August 19, 1938, TNL Manuscript Section, Filipiniana Division, unpagod.

A SOUND CHARACTER

"We are engaged in the epic task of building our nation to live and flourish, not for a day, but all time. We must find the flaws, if there be any, in our concept of individual and community life, as well as our character, and proceed at once to remedy them."

-Address at the Jose Rizal Memorial Field,
August 19, 1938, TNL Manuscript Section,
Filipiniana Division, unpagod.

LOYALTY

"The Filipino returns lavishly, with a loyalty that knows no bounds, the affection and confidence of those whom he has elevated to high office."

-Manuel L. Quezon, The Good Fight, New York,
1946, p. 221

MORAL STRENGTH AND COURAGE

"Our task--it is heroic task--is to awaken and apply these faculties so that our people become morally strong, virile, hardworking, refined, enterprising, persevering, public spirited."

-Address at the Jose Rizal Memorial Field,
August 19, 1938, TNL Manuscript Section,
Filipiniana Division, unpagued.

LOVE OF COUNTRY

"The love of the citizen for his country should not be done for the beauty of its panoramas nor for the riches of its soil. Love of country springs from the satisfaction one finds in living in it, from the intimate security in which one can live freely and quietly under a just government and where the natural resources of the country are the nation's own and for the good of all its inhabitants."

-Speech at Malacañang Palace, Manila, January 20, 1937, TNL Manuscript Section, Filipiniana Division, unpagued.

THE MEANING OF PATRIOTISM

"True patriotism does not consist in shouting that you are willing to die for your country. We are not

bound to be heroes all the time; nor is there an opportunity to be heroes everyday. Just do your duty every day and you will be patriots."

-Delivered at the Zamboanga Normal School, City of Zamboanga, August 26, 1938.- In: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, IV, Manila, 1948, pp. 1697-1698.

PATRIOTISM

"Love of country and loyalty to country impose upon the citizens the obligation to fight for their country, and to die for it, if necessary."

-Speech at Sto Tomas University, August 11, 1939, TNL Manuscript Section, Filipiniana Division, unpagged.

"We want our girls and our boys to be taught that they are Filipinos, that the Philippines is their country and the only country that God has given them; that they must keep it for themselves and for their children; and that they must live for it, and die for it, if necessary."

-MLQ Address at the inauguration of Honorable Ignacio Villamor, as UP President, August 12, 1915, TNL Manuscript Section, Filipiniana Division, unpagged.

"We must educate the people to pay their taxes. In time of peace, the only way in which they can show their patriotism is by paying their taxes to the Government. A man who says that he is a patriot, that he loves his people and is ready to die for his country, but does not pay his taxes, is a liar and not a patriot. If he is not willing to pay his taxes to the Government, how can he be willing to die for his country?"

-Speech at Capiz (Roxas City), Capiz, April 11, 1936, TNL Manuscript Section, Filipiniana Division, unpagd.

OF UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD

"I dream of the day when every people shall live side by side with other peoples, managing its own affairs, developing its own virtues, and all devoted to the betterment of mankind. I dream of the day when the East and the West shall be linked together by ties of universal brotherhood rather than by sheer force."

-MLC address at the annual meeting of the Anti-Imperialist League, December 7, 1914, TNL Manuscript Section, Filipiniana Division, unpagd.

NATIONALISM

"... Nationalism is a tremendous force for good, It strengthens and solidifies a nation. Community interest is made active. It preserves the best traditions of the past and adds zest to the ambition of enlarging

the inheritance of the people. It is, therefore, a dynamic urge for continuous self-improvement... It enriches the sum total of mankind's cultural, moral, and material possessions through the individual and characteristic contribution of each people."

-Speech delivered by MLQ at the 29th Commencement Exercises of the University of the Philippines, UP Campus, April 4, 1939- In: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, IV, Manila, 1948, p. B853.

OUR HEROES IMBUED A STRONG SENSE OF NATIONALISM
AMONG OUR PEOPLE

"... Rizal, Marcelo H. del Pilar and other patriotic toilers of their time infused into the Filipino way of life a deep sense of nationhood, and made our people realize that they were shown of their rights and were being trodden under the iron heel of oppression. Bonifacio, Emilio Jacinto and a handful of brave men launched our people into the battlefield for the vindication of their rights and to free them from the yoke of tyranny. It can be truly said, therefore, that Rizal was the creator of Filipino nationality, and Bonifacio the redeemer of our country's liberties."

-Speech of Honorable Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippine Senate, on "Andres Bonifacio, the Great Plebeian," at Balintawak on November 30, 1929, in: "1940 Bonifacio Day Souvenir Program," pp. 16-19.

SERVICE TO ONE'S COUNTRY IS A NOTEWORTHY AMBITION

"We love our lives to fulfill the same ambition, that of doing for our respective countries the best we can, and then we depart. But there is a tie that should bind us always, and that is our friendship which will remain as it has been in life."

Delivered at a banquet tendered in honor of General James G. Harbord, at Malacañang Palace, Manila, May 22, 1939. In: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, IV, Manila, 1948, p. 1573.

IN FILIPINO HEROISM

"The record of the Filipino people in this war, (Second World War) has been written in blood, and it is a record of which you and I can be proud. It is a record without parallel in the Orient, and I may add in the history of colonialism."

-Speech delivered by President Quezon before the Members of the Maryland Bar Association, Baltimore, Maryland, at about 9:00 p.m., Saturday Evening, January 16, 1943. In: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, V, Manila, 1948, p. 2213.

"We Filipinos are not a people accustomed to crooking the knee to any power that may purpose to invade our country and to hold us in thrall. We have been overcome by superior forces, but we have never been outfought; our country has been conquered, but we have never been vanquished. Every power that has ever dared to overrun our country has known the evening anger of Filipino arms."

-Speech before the United House of Representatives, November 16, 1943, found in: Congressional Record, Vol. 89, April 12, I pp. 4907-08; Quoted in Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, V, Manila, 1948, p. 2250.

RESISTANCE AGAINST FOREIGN INVASION MEANS BITTER
SACRIFICES THAT WOULD ULTIMATELY LEAD
TO LIBERTY AND FREEDOM

"... Right now bombs are falling near me just as they must fall around you. But we cannot allow them either to daunt our spirit or weaken our determination to continue fighting to the bitter end... We are fighting that the Filipino people may be the masters of their own destiny and that every Filipino not only of this generation but of the generations to come may be able to live in peace and tranquility in the full enjoyment of liberty and freedom. Your duty--our duty--is to fight and resist until the invader is driven from our land. You must not give up a foot of ground when the battle joins. You must hold in place--and hold--and hold."

-From MLQ's proclamation to the gallant and brave Filipino soldiers--in: Sol H. Gwekoh, The Champion of Freedom, pp. 5-6.

GOVERNMENT REFORM/REORGANIZATION:

THE FILIPINOS ARE CAPABLE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT

"... The Filipinos have shown that they are, now and at any time, well prepared for the full enjoyment of a nation's life. The first sign a country gives of its fitness for self-government is its very love for liberty. When a people begin to feel the love of liberty and to struggle for it, and go through all sorts of sacrifices to attain it, it is a sure sign that that nation has become adult politically and that soon it must be made an independent community."

Speech, HQ, Resident Commissioner of the Philippine Islands delivered before the Board of Trade of Springfield, a banquet given in honor of the Philippine Commissioners, February 7th, 1911, at the Mayanet Club. (Type letter mss. 5 pp., Quezon Papers, Box #71).

MY FIRM BELIEF ON THE CAPACITY OF THE FILIPINOS
TO RUN THEIR OWN GOVERNMENT

"The Filipino people have demonstrated conclusively their capacity for self-government, not only to their own satisfaction but to the satisfaction of outsiders as well. We stand before the bar of history as exhibit 'A' to prove that an oriental race, deprived for centuries of the God-given right of self-government, may safely be entrusted with governmental powers."

Speech-"The Jones Bill--Its Effects and Consequences" (198) Translated from Spanish into English, typewritten mss., 2 pp. - Quezon Papers #73.

TO THE FILIPINOS AN ANATOMOUS GOVERNMENT IN SYNONIMOUS
TO DEMOCRACY

"The granting of our national freedom will be at this time the object lesson that you could give to the world, that this country can give of its belief in democracy and in the rights of every people to be free and to govern themselves."

-From a speech before a joint session of the Committee on the Philippines, United States Senate, and the Committee on Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., Monday, June 2, 1919.

SELF-GOVERNMENT

"The first sign a country gives of its fitness for self-government is its very love for liberty."

-MLQ Speech before the Board of Trade of Springfield, February 7, 1911, TNL Manuscript Section, Filipiniana Division, unpagged.

JUST, HONEST, EFFICIENT AND STRONG GOVERNMENT

"We shall build a government that will be just, honest, efficient and strong so that the foundations of the coming Republic may be firm and enduring--a government, indeed, that must satisfy not only the passing needs of the hour but also the exacting demands of the future."

-Quoted from MLQ's inaugural speech. Historical Bulletin, (September 1962), VI, No. 3, p. 266.

EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS IN THE ADMINISTRATION
OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

"We need to insure the expeditious transaction of the public business, for nothing breeds more discontent or casts discredit on a government in the eyes of the people than its inability to act with reasonable promptness."

-Message to the First National Assembly, December 12, 1935, in: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, III, Manila, 1948, p. 1067.

MLC'S AMBITION: A GOOD GOVERNMENT
left

"I have only one ambition in this world. That ambition is to give the Filipino people an honest, efficient, and fair government."

-Delivered at the inauguration of the Provincial Capitol, of Cebu (City), Cebu, on June 14, 1938, in: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, IV, Manila, 1948, p. 1620.

(N GOOD GOVERNMENT

"That is a good government which best secures the happiness and prosperity of the people which it governs."

-MLC Speech before the Board of Trade of Springfield, February 7, 1911, TNL Manuscript Section, Filipiniana Division, unpagged.

EDUCATIONAL REFORMS:

EDUCATION

"The education of the individual is most successful when it affords the best vehicle for self-expression; the education of the nation or the race proceeds most naturally as a matter of internal evolution. Mistakes may be made, and when made they bring their own penalty. Now, as always, it is true that experience is the best teacher, and that only by endeavoring, aspiring, and striving can a government attain to practical efficiency."

-Recent Progress in the Philippines," Journal of Race Development, (January, 1915), TNL Manuscript Section, Filipiniana Division, unpagged.

"Our education objective should fit in with our economic policy. I am for greater emphasis on vocational and agricultural training in the intermediate and high schools, but the instructions should always be in keeping with the economic conditions of each region and of the country as a whole."

-On the acceptance of his nomination as President of the Commonwealth, July 20, 1935, TNL Manuscript Section, Filipiniana Division, unpagged.

"Certainly the desire for education is one of the moving motives of Filipino life today. Parents make the most complete sacrifices to send their children to school and the pupils themselves endure hunger and privation to secure learning."

- "The Right of the Philippines to Independence" by MLQ, in The Filipino People, I, No. 2, Washington, D.C., October 1912), pp. 1-5.

"The Filipinos learn easily and the most striking fact in our whole experience in the Philippines is the eagerness with which the common Filipino agricultural laborer sends his children to school to learn English. There is no real difference between the educated and ignorant Filipino that cannot be overcome by the education of one generation."

- "The Right of the Philippines to Independence," by MLQ in The Filipino People, I, No. 2 (Washington, D.C., October 1912), pp. 1-5.

EDUCATION AND KNOWLEDGE

"Education comprises not only in the mental training of the children but also in the building of their character and to me the latter is far more important than the first."

X X X X

"Knowledge is worth nothing unless it is based on character"

X X X X

"It is more important to be good men than learned men."

-Delivered at the Zamboanga Normal School,
City of Zamboanga, August 25, 1938- In: Juan
F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, IV, Manila, 1948,
p. 1709.

LOVE FOR EDUCATION

"No sojourner in the Philippines can find to notice the intense desire of all classes of the people for education. It is the wish of which he will be most constantly reminded. Servants, coachmen, laborers, hundred of them carry little phrase books of short language methods, and are earnestly striving to learn English."

-Quoted by MLQ, from the speech of Colonel Harbod, one of the Directors of the Philippine Constabulary, in his speech, "The Right of the Philippines to Independence," in The Filipino People, I, No. 2 (Washington, D.C., October 1912, pp. 1-5.)

A UNIVERSITY

"A university plays an important role in the progress of a nation. Not only does it train men and women for the professions, but it also helps to mould the character and life of the people through the influence that it exerts upon the minds and conduct of their future leaders."

-Delivered by MLQ before the faculty and student body of the Far Eastern University, Manila, August 17, 1940- In: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, V, Manila, 1948, p. 2071.

STATE UNIVERSITY

"The country looks up to the University of the Philippines for technological leadership which it needs in our efforts toward economic development upon the most efficient and scientific basis."

- Quezon Memorial Book, edited by Felimon Ablador, Manila: QMC, 1952, p. 37.

ACADEMIC FREEDOM

"The Constitution of the Philippines guarantees academic freedom to the universities established by the State and, as a matter of course, to private universities. But so that no one may mistake this academic freedom for license to teach antisocial and subversive doctrines, the same Constitution provides that all educational institutions shall be under the supervision of, and subject to regulation by the State.... It forms a very important part of our educational system, and its objectives must be determined by government policies."

- Delivered by MLQ during the inauguration ceremonies of Dr. Bienvenido M. Gonzalez as President of the University of the Philippines, held on the University campus, Manila, October 15, 1939- In: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon Institution, IV, Manila, 1948, p. 1977.

"... Academic freedom in the Philippines imposes certain restraints, such, for instance, as that which requires that no man shall preach in this country theories and philosophies destructive of Filipino patriotism."

-Speech at the Senior Teachers' Assembly
Teachers' Camp, Baguio City, May 22, 1936,
TNL Manuscript Section, Filipiniana Division,
unpaged.

CIAL SERVICES:

MLQ's REGARD FOR THE COMMON TAO

"I want the poor man, the man who lives in the barrio, feel that under our Government his rights are as much protected as those of the most powerful or the richest man in the Philippines."

-Delivered in front of the Provincial Building
in Tacloban, (City); Leyte, June 10, 1938,
in: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, IV,
Manila, 1948, p. 1597.

"... I know the situation of a laborer; I know that a man who is in a miserable condition thinks nothing and cannot think of anything except his way of getting some relief; and if nothing can help him out of his predicament; and he may die of hunger or of sacrifice, he cannot think anymore of his countrymen; he cannot love anymore his countrymen, because only his

feelings and sufferings may dominate over his heart and mind.... The paramount need in the Philippines today is a means whereby no person will be so miserable in life as not to be able to think of his duty to his native land."

-Speech delivered by MLQ before a mass gathering of farm laborers and tenants in San Fernando, Pampanga, on February 14, 1939- In: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, IV, Manila, 1948, p. 1816.

THE IDEA OF SOCIAL WELFARE

"Proper home atmosphere is essential for the poor as well as for the rich, particularly for the children. Social welfare can only be built on decent homes.

-Statement to the Press, of MLQ, October 8, 1938, In: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, IV, Manila, 1948, p. 1744.

ON SOCIAL JUSTICE

"Social justice does not mean favoring the poor or favoring labor against anybody regardless of whether he is right or not. Social justice does not mean dispossessing the rich of his lawful property and distracting that property among the unemployed. Social justice, in other words, does not mean communism. Social justice means exactly that--social justice."

"Social justice involves all; it means justice for every constituent element in the community. When a question is before us, we must not consider whether that question involves this class of society or that class, or whether it involves this individual or that individual; for every question submitted to us we should consider not only the much advertised side of justice, regardless of who would be affected by our decision, but also the side of true justice."

-Message delivered at the opening of the third session of the National Assembly, January 24, 1938- In: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, IV, Manila, 1948, p. 1508.

"When it comes to giving justice I do not allow my heart to sway me into it. I do it with my mind because it is only the mind that can impartially measure the merits of each side. He who governs with his heart and ^{not} with his mind, is liable to do injustice and also to make mistakes.... When I proclaim social justice I mean justice, not love, not generosity, nor charity, but plain justice...."

-Delivered at a tea party given in honor of coconut planters and municipal mayors, at Malacañan Palace, February 19, 1938- In: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, IV, Manila 1948, p. 1528.

"No subversive doctrine can thrive if our working class is treated justly and every laborer is given that which is his due. It is the best guarantee for the preservation of our Government and our nation."

- Address over Station KZRM, Manila, on the occasion of the President's Birthday, August 19, 1936, TNL Manuscript Section, Filipiniana Division, unpagged.

"... If we give the laborers good wages, if we give the farmers the just participation which they deserve, if we treat the poor with the same respect as we do the rich and if, at the same time, we teach our youth, beside their rights and duties of citizenship, the use of modern weapons for defense, in the world-- a country which every nation will respect and which nobody would dare invade, a country where we can lead a happy life,-- happy, because we shall feel the protective influence of the reign of social justice and the satisfaction of seeing our compatriots all equally happy and prosperous."

- Speech at Malacañang Palace, Manila, January 27, 1937, TNL Manuscript Section, Filipiniana Division, unpagged.

"I want that the majority of our people should have their just share of our lands, and their own castles. In that event, and only then, will peace and real prosperity reign in our country."

- Quoted in Captain Sergio R. Mistica, "President Manuel L. Quezon, as I Knew Him." TNL Manuscript Section, Filipiniana Division, unpagged.

"A man without his own land and home can hardly be convinced to love his country. We are building a government that will not try to make the rich wealthier but will seek to improve the lot of the poor."

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DEMOCRACY AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

"Democracy is inconceivable, democracy is a farce, when there is no social justice, when governments do not consider it their prime duty to look after the best interests of the common man."

-Delivered by MLQ at an open forum of the U.P. Alumni Association, held at Villamor Hall, August 7, 1940- In: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, V, Manila, 1948, p. 2055.

QUEZON'S STAND ON SOCIAL JUSTICE

"In the Philippines, the stage is set and the time opportune for organizing our society upon the basis of social justice....

"It is unfortunately true that there are some capitalists and landowners who would deny labor its due. But I believe they constitute a very small minority and they can be whipped into line, if they cannot be convinced

that in the long run, it is to their interest to co-operate in carrying out the social justice program of the government... We must forge ahead with that program. Upon its realization depends the future of the Filipino people."

- speech in "Manuel L. Quezon Birthday Anniversary August 19, 1940." The Philippine Maritime Federation Number, pp. 7; 14.

MQ's DREAM: JUSTICE TO EVERYONE

"My sole ambition is to ^{do} justice to everybody, to give you a good government that will be remembered by our children as an honest and fair government. It is my sole hope that on the day I step out of the presidency, you, my people, will say, 'He has done the best he could for our own interest.'"

-Delivered at the public plaza in Ormoc, Leyte, June 13, 1938- In: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, IV, Manila, 1948, p. 1614.

"A man without his own land and home can hardly be convinced to love his country. We are building a government that will not try to make the rich wealthier but will seek to improve the lot of the poor."

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-Delivered at the public plaza in Ormoc, Leyte, June 13, 1938- In: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, IV, Manila, 1948, p. 1614.

THE NEED FOR A SOCIAL JUSTICE

"To insure the accomplishment of this task of national spiritual reconstruction, we shall formulate and adopt social code--a code of ethics and personal conduct--a written Bushido that can be explained in the schools, preached from the pulpits, and taught in the streets and plazas, and in the remotest corners of our land. We shall indoctrinate every man, woman, and child in its precepts. By every means and power at my command, I shall strive to enforce its principles and to require that they be so universally and constantly observed, that our children may breathe it in the air and feel it in their flesh. Every Filipino is a part and an objective of this great national movement, the success of which depends upon his own success in building up his character and developing his faculties."

-Delivered before the faculties and student bodies of public and private schools, colleges, and universities, at the Jose Rizal Memorial Field, August 19, 1938- In: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, IV, Manila, 1948, p. 1686.

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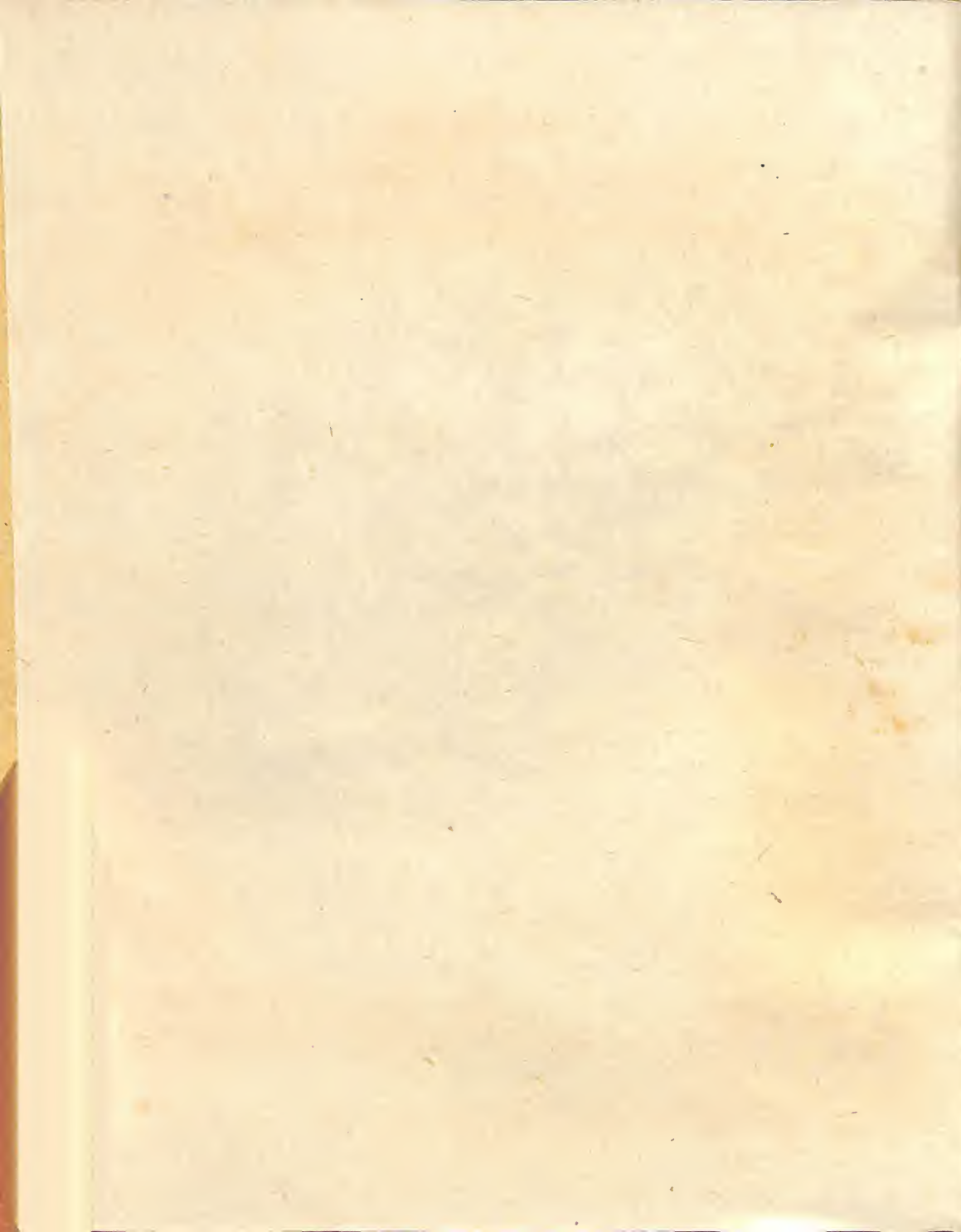
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S E L E C T E D Q U O T A T I O N S

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THOUGHTS OF MLQ

RELEVANT TO THE P L E D G E S
OF THE NEW SOCIETY

PEACE AND ORDER:

ON NATIONAL DEFENSE

"No man has inalienable right to enjoy the privileges and opportunities conferred upon him by free institutions unless he simultaneously acknowledges his duty to defend with his life and with his property the government through which he acquires these opportunities and these privileges."

-Message to the First National Assembly delivered at its inaugural session on November 25, 1935, Assembly Hall, Legislative Building-
In: Juan Fr. Rivera, Quezon In Action, III, Manila, 1948, p. 1052.

"National freedom now stands before us as a shining light--the freedom that for many years gleamed only as a fitful candle in the distant dark. We shall make ourselves ready to grasp the torch, so that no predatory force may ever strike it from our hands."

-Message to the First National Assembly delivered at its inaugural session on November 25, 1935, Assembly Hall, Legislative Building-
In: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, III, Manila, 1948, p. 1052.

"...defenselessness invites aggression--that greed, envy, and ruthlessness are always ready to take instant advantage of unprotected wealth and undefended territory."

-Speech at the University of the Philippines,
(February 12, 1936)

Found at the Manuscript Section, Filipinana
Division, unpagged.

"Self-defense is the supreme right of Mankind, no more sacred to the individual than to the nation, the interests of which are immeasurably of greater significance and extent. A threat against the nation involves not only the life of the individuals, but of millions; not the welfare and fortune of a single family, but all."

-In: Quezon Memorial Book, edited by Felimon
Poblador, Manila: Quezon Memorial Committee,
1952, p. 31.

"I favor preparedness for national defense. We cannot afford to have, nor do I approve of, a large standing army or costly military establishment, but we must have a regular army of sufficient size for our requirement and a trained citizenry ready to be drafted into the service in any emergency."

-In: Extract from the Inaugural Speech on July
10, 1935, in Eulogio B. Rodriguez, ed.,
President Quezon: His Biographical Sketch,
Messages and Speeches, Manila: Publishers
Inc. 1940, p. 5.

PHILOSOPHY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

"... The philosophy of national defense is to make a Filipino soldier, a better soldier, when he has to fight, and a better citizen in time of peace."

-Extract from speech delivered at a luncheon meeting of the Foreign Policy Association on the "Future of the Philippines" at the Hotel Astor, New York City, April 3, 1937,

In: Eulogio B. Rodriguez, ed., President Quezon: His Biographical Sketch, Messages and Speeches, Manila: Publishers Inc., 1940, p. 97.

EVERY FILIPINO CITIZEN IS DUTY-BOUND TO RENDER

"... Every citizen is obligated to the nation's defense. All the individual and national resources may be used by the state in the interest of self-preservation. No man has the inalienable right to enjoy the privileges and opportunities conferred upon him by free institutions unless he simultaneously acknowledges his duty to defend with his life and with his property the government through which he acquires these opportunities and these privileges...."

-Excerpts from the Message of His Excellency Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines to the First National Assembly, Delivered November 25, 1935, at the National Assembly-

Blue Book Inauguration of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, Manila, (November 15, 1935), pp. 207-216.

DEDICATED SERVICE

"As we face the grim result of war, let us rededicate ourselves to the great principle of freedom and democracy for which our forefathers fought and died...."

-In: Manuel L. Quezon, The Good Fight, New York: D.A. Appleton-Century Company, 1946, p. 23.

EFFICIENT ARMY

"A modern army is a complex organism, and its defensive power is not measured solely by the number of its soldiers. Suitable armament, proper organization, professional technique and skill, applicable tactical doctrine and, above all, trained leadership are the very soul of an army's combat efficiency."

-MLQ's message to the First National Assembly, in the Blue Book..., pp. 207-216.

MILITARY TRAINING

"...Military training makes the man who receives that training a better citizen in time of peace. He learns discipline. He learns to recognize constituted authority. He learns to consider duty above personal convenience, and that is what I am trying to do. That is what I am trying to do in the Philippines. I want every Filipino to know that he can only call himself a worthy citizen of a worthy country if he learns his duties before he demands his rights."

-Speech at Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York February 1937, INL Manuscript Section Filipiniana Division, unpagged.

MILITARY SUCCESS

"A strong and efficient officer corps is an indispensable element to military success."

-Speech at the University of the Philippines,
February 12, 1936, TNL Manuscript Section, Filipiniana Division, unpagued.

MIGHT DOES NOT MAKE RIGHT

"All of us agree that might does not make right, yet none of us can fail to realize that the rule of right depends upon the existence of might."

-Speech at the University of the Philippines,
February 12, 1936, TNL Manuscript Section, Filipiniana Division, unpagued.

UNITY

"When I speak of unity, I do not seem that we must all think alike and that all must accept as gospel truth the opinions and ideas of the leader of the nation, or that everyone must blindly follow his advice. Freedom of thought, of speech and freedom of action are the most precious possessions of a free man."

-Quezon Birthday Speech, August 19, 1939, TNL Manuscript Section, Filipiniana Division, unpagued.

WAR

"War is expensive; it has reduced many nations to beggary. It is foolish; there is always a better way to settle any difficulty, provided that both sides are willing to substitute reason for hatred, prejudice and greed. It is tragic; invariably it creates suffering, privation and heartbreak. Worst of all, it is unjust; the decision of the sword does not necessarily accord with the dictates of conscience and of right."

- Speech at the Commencement Exercises of the Reserve Officers' Service School at Baguio, September 18, 1936, TNL Manuscript Section, Filipiniana Division, unpagged.

PEACE IS AN INSTRUMENT TO THE NATION'S PROGRESS

"There can be no progress except under the auspices of peace. Without peace and public order it will be impossible to promote education, improve the condition of the masses, protect the poor and ignorant against exploitation, and otherwise insure the enjoyment of life, liberty and property."

- Speech of MLQ during the inauguration of the Commonwealth Government, November 15, 1935, in: Cansuelo V. Fonacier and Letecia Ramos Shahani, The Helm of the Nation, (1973), p. 12.

THE UNIVERSAL BELIEF IN PEACE AND JUSTICE

"There is no difference between the masses of the people, whether those masses come from Japan, from the United States, from England, France, or Germany. The masses of the people everywhere instinctively believe in peace and justice."

-From an extemporaneous address before the League of Free Nations Association, Commodore Hotel, New York City, April 19, 1919 in: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, I, Manila, 1948, p. 402.

PEACE IS THE KEY TO A NATION'S PROGRESS

"Progress is impossible to attain without peace. No country can grow rich without peace. Peace is the basis of every good thing in life, and peace, in order to be permanent and enduring, must be, and should be, based not only on bayonets but also on the contentment of the people."

-Delivered at the inauguration of the Provincial Capital of Cebu (City), Cebu, on June 14, 1938, in: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, IV, Manila, 1948, p. 1620.

THACE

The best foundation of peace is not that which is built on fear; it is that which is the result of peace and contentment. No subversive doctrine can thrive here if our working class is treated justly and every laborer is given that which is due."

-Birthday speech, August 19, 1936, TNL Manuscript Section, Filipiniana Division, unpagged.

OF LAND REFORM:

LAND OWNERSHIP

Our land was created by God for all of us, not only for a few. Everyone is entitled to enjoy, in full ownership and freedom a portion of such land, in order for him to raise enough for his livelihood and to build his own castle."

-Quoted in Captain Sergio R. Mistica, "President Manuel L. Quezon as I Knew Him," TNL Manuscript Section, Filipiniana Division, unpagged.

"... We are against the ownership of large tracts of land, either by corporations or by individuals, for it is incompatible with the real prosperity of the natives. You can not have ... a solid, conservative, contented, law-abiding community unless the plain people, as ... Lincoln affectionately called them have and cultivate their own land."

-MLQ Speech in the United States House of Representatives, (May 14, 1910).

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IS ONE OF THE FOUNDATIONS OF AN IMPROVED SOCIAL ORDER

"We are living today amidst the storm and stress of one of the most tragic epochs of history... The very foundations of civilized society are shaken. The common man alone can save humanity from disaster. It is our duty to prove to him that under a republican system of government he can have every opportunity to attain his happiness and that of his family. Protection to labor, especially to working women and minors, just regulation of the relations between labor and capital in industry and agriculture, solicitous regard on the part of the government for the well-being of the masses, are the means to bring about

the needed economic and social equilibrium between the component elements of society."

--Speech of MLQ during the inauguration of the Commonwealth Government, November 15, 1935; in Consuelo V. Fonacier, and Leticia Ramos Shahani, At the Helm of the Nation, (1973), pp. 12-13.

A NATION'S ECONOMY IS BUILT UPON ITS OWN
NATURAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES

"Our national economy can never gain stability and strength, unless it is built permanently upon the brain and brawn, the work and wealth of our own people."

X X X X X

"The cornerstone, the sustaining walls, every part gives fitness to our economic edifice, must be constructed nirlly with the work and resources of Filipinos."

--delivered at the inauguration of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce Building, July 29, 1938, in: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, IV. Manila, 1948, p. 1644.

THE LABOR FORCE IS A VITAL STRENGTH OF A GOVERNMENT

X

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"Any government capable of consulting the feelings of the workingmen will be a just and stable government. Hence, the Government should lead in knowing the needs not only of the workingmen but also of the capitalists. It is the duty of all not to tolerate bad practice in our country, hence I will not tolerate them while I am at the helm of our Government. As: 'Florante' of the Kingdom of Albani said, 'Here in our country I desire reason to rule; and to have equality before the law, be a person wise or ignorant, rich or poor.'"

-Delivered at a luncheon given in honor of the representatives of labor under the leadership of Mr. Cresenciano Torres, at Malacañang Palace, Manila, February 17, 1938-
In: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, IV, Manila, 1948, p. 1515.

CAPITAL AND LABOR

"I can't help if you refuse to help me. I you cause disorder, if you steal, if you break the law, I can't help you, I'll have to fight you!"

-Speech, San Ildefonso, Bulacan, (February 1, 1939),
TNL Manuscript Section, Filipiniana Division,
unpaged.

"Capital may be lost, destroyed or reduced to dust, but as long as there remain workingmen to produce man's earthly goods, capital can be produced and accumulated again."

-Speech on the Luneta on Labor Day, June 6, 1939-
TNL Manuscript Section, Filipiniana Division, unpagged.

CAPITAL

"It would be national suicide to persecute capital, in our age, and in large amounts, capital is necessary for the economic development and the social welfare of our people."

-Quezon Memorial Book, edited by Felimon Poplador, Manila: QMC, 1952, p. 23.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

"Economic activity must be developed primarily to serve the interest of the whole nation, and should be guided towards profitable, convenient, and stable channels where it can render the greatest good to the people at large."

-Excerpt from speech delivered at the Assembly Hall, Legislative Building, December 18, 1935, In: President Quezon: His Biographical Sketch, Messages, and Speeches, Edited by Eulogio B. Rodriguez.

WEALTH

"Wealth is created only by industry and savings is possible only with thrift."

-MLQ Message, read at the Luneta during Labor Day program, May 1, 1940, in: The Manila Tribune, (May 2, 1940), p. 85.

DEVELOPMENT OF MORAL VALUES:

VIRTUES

"We have vices, let us get away from them; we have virtues, let us uncover them."

X

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"Bear in mind that it is more important to be an honest and truthful man than to be learned but dishonest man."

X

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X

"Let every man and every woman who leave the school in the Philippines be proud not so much of what he or she knows but of what he or she does."

-Delivered at the Zamboanga Normal School, City of Zamboanga, August 25, 1938- In: Juan P. Rivera, Quezon In Action, IV, Manila, 1948, p. 1710.

THE MEANING OF TRUTH

"Truth alone can serve as basis for organized society."

"Truthfulness means that you should be true to yourself although there are people who lie themselves."

"We can only think strongly if we are true and honest to ourselves."

"One should love truth for his own self-respect."

-delivered at the Zamboanga Normal School,
City of Zamboanga, August 25, 1938, in: Juan
F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, IV, Manila, 1948
p. 1709.

STRONG CHARACTER IS THE BASIS OF NATIONAL STRENGTH

"National strength can only be built on character. A nation is nothing more nor less than its citizenry.... Show me a people composed of vigorous, sturdy individuals, self-reliant; purposeful in thought as well as in action; imbued with sound patriotism and a profound sense of righteousness; with high social ideals and a strong moral fiber; and I will show you a great nation, a nation that will not be submerged, a nation that will emerge victorious from the trials and bitter strifes of a distracted world, a nation that will live forever, sharing the common task of advancing the welfare and promoting the happiness of mankind."

-delivered before the faculties and student bodies of public and private schools, colleges and universities, at the Jose Rizal Memorial Field, August 19, 1938, in: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, IV, Manila, 1948, p. 1678.

ON CHARACTER

"Brains are necessary, but brains are not the most important in a man. They are character, integrity, honesty, and loyalty. If a man has brains but he is dishonest, he is worse than a dishonest man who has no brains."

-Delivered at the inauguration of the City of Bacolod, Negros Occidental, October 19, 1938-
in: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, IV,
Manila, 1948, p. 1751.

"One may be a great scientist, the bravest general, or the most invincible conqueror, but if he is a cheat and a liar, he is worse than a dog. It is not a man's position in life or his accomplishment that counts, but the normal stamina which he mobilizes to uphold good and defeat evil."

-In: Quezon Memorial Book, edited by Felimon Poblador, Manila; QMC, 1952, p. 23.

MIQ's IDEA ON CHARACTER

"Character is more important than training.... Character is more important than the acquisition of scientific information. I would rather have a man who is illiterate but who loves truth, who is afraid to lie, who possesses moral courage, who is honest with himself--and, of course, when you are honest with the world--who is straight, upright, fair and just than the best scientist who is

devoid of a moral sense of justice, love, and truth, who can deceive not only himself but also others."

-Delivered at the Zamboanga Normal School,
City of Zamboanga, August 25, 1938-
In: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, IV,
Manila, 1948, p. 1694.

THE MORAL CHARACTER OF A NATION

"... The value of a people is not measured by its material possession but by its moral character. However, poor people may be, if they are composed of men and women who are good, honest, industrious, and morally and physically courageous, they will still be respected. No strong nation in the world will just agree to having her people subjugated if their moral fiber is of the first class. If you read the history of mankind you will find that the people who became great were those who possessed great moral virtues, and after they reached the peak of their moral greatness which, as a matter of course, was also accompanied by their greatest material prosperity, their decadence began."

-Delivered at the Zamboanga Normal School,
City of Zamboanga, August 25, 1938- In: Juan
F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, IV, Manila, 1948,
pp. 1695-1696.

ON GOOD MANNERS AND RIGHT CONDUCT

"Good manners and right conduct are as essential to a man who lives in civilized society as intellectual training."

-Address delivered to the student body of the University of the Philippines, July 30, 1938-

In: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, IV, Manila, 1948, p 1648.

GOOD MANNERS

"We do not seem to realize that civility is the consummate flower of culture and civilization, for it embraces all the virtues and in turn sustains and enhances them all."

-Address at the Jose Rizal Memorial Field, August 19, 1938, TNL Manuscript Section, Filipiniana Division, unpagged.

TRAINING OF THE MIND AND OF THE BODY

"... Training must be both of the mind and the heart. By heart I mean the soul; by that I mean our moral being; and the training of the moral being in us is more important than that of the mind. The place where you should start the spiritual revival of the Filipino people should be in the school, be it the primary, intermediate,

secondary, and normal, and in college. It must start there. It is during the formative period of your character that you should be given a proper outlook of life."

-Delivered at the Zamboanga Normal School- In:
Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, IV, Manila,
1948, p. 1695.

THE WAY TO KNOW THE CHARACTER OF THE FILIPINOS

"To know a people, you must not only live with them for a number of years, but share their feelings, possess a sympathy for their aspirations, and, most important of all, be broadminded enough to abandon race prejudice and fixed views on the superiority of one civilization over another."

-speech of MLQ delivered in the United States House of Representatives, February 13, 1913.-
In: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, I, Manila, 1948, p. 97.

CHARACTER RE-EXAMINATION IS THE FOUNDATION TO NATION-BUILDING

"... We are engaged in the epic task of building our nation, to live and flourish, not for a day but for all time. We must find the flaws, if there be any, in our concept of individual and community life, as well as in

our character, and proceed at once to remedy them."

-Delivered before the faculties and student bodies of public and private schools, colleges and universities, at the Jose Rizal Memorial Field, August 19, 1938.-- In: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, IV, Manila, 1948, p. 1682.

THE FILIPINO SHOULD BE LIKE THE MOLAVE

"I want our people to grow be like the molave, strong and resilient, rising on the hillsides, unafraid of the raging flood, the lightning or the storm, confident of its own strength."

-Delivered before the faculties and student bodies of public and private schools, colleges and universities, at the Jose Rizal Memorial Field, August 19, 1938.--In: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, IV, Manila, 1948, p. 1679.

THE VALUE OF SELF-RESPECT AND PEACE OF MIND

"I am not wedded to the Presidency of the Senate or to the leadership of the Nationalist Party. I can live and be happy without either position or both. But I cannot part with my conscience and cannot therefore live and be happy with a troubled conscience for having been recreant to my duties, or for having lost my self-

respect. The loss of self-respect of peace of mind is too heavy a penalty to pay for political power or riches...."

Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, II, Manila, 1948, p. 662.
quoted from: Cabellero and Concepcion,
Quezon, The Story of a Nation and Its Foremost Statesman, pp. 207-288.

NOBLE MEMORIES FOR A MAN WHO HAD DONE SOMETHING
WORTH REMEMBERING BY HIS FELLOW-MEN

"For a man there can be nothing more sublime than to be remembered after death, for the good he had done to all. Conversely, there is nothing more bitter to contemplate than that a person, resting peacefully in his grave, should be remembered with contempt and execration for the errors and iniquities committed by him in life."

...
-Delivered at a luncheon given in honor of the representatives of labor under the leadership of Mr. Ciesenciano Torres, at Malacañang Palace, Manila, February 17, 1938, in: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, IV, Manila, 1948, p. 1514.

SELF-DISCIPLINE

"Through self-discipline we shall harness all our energies, so that our power, spreading over the length and breadth of this land, will develop its resources, advance its culture, secure social justice, give puissance to the Nation, and insure happiness and contentment for all the people, under the aegis of liberty and peace."

-Address at the Jose Rizal Memorial Field,
August 19, 1938, TNL Manuscript Section, Filipiniana Division, unpagged.

A SOUND CHARACTER

"We are engaged in the epic task of building our nation to live and flourish, not for a day, but all time. We must find the flaws, if there be any, in our concept of individual and community life, as well as our character, and proceed at once to remedy them."

-Address at the Jose Rizal Memorial Field,
August 19, 1938, TNL Manuscript Section,
Filipiniana Division, unpagged.

LOYALTY

"The Filipino returns lavishly, with a loyalty that knows no bounds, the affection and confidence of those whom he has elevated to high office."

-Manuel L. Quezon, The Good Fight, New York,
1946, p. 221

MORAL STRENGTH AND COURAGE

"Our task--it is heroic task--is to awaken and apply these faculties so that our people become morally strong, virile, hardworking, refined, enterprising, persevering, public spirited."

-Address at the Jose Rizal Memorial Field, August 19, 1938, TNL Manuscript Section, Filipiniana Division, unpagged.

LOVE OF COUNTRY

"The love of the citizen for his country should not be alone for the beauty of its panoramas nor for the riches of its soil. Love of country springs from the satisfaction one finds in living in it, from the intimate security in which one can live freely and quietly under a just government and where the natural resources of the country are the nation's own and for the good of all its inhabitants."

-Speech at Malacañang Palace, Manila, January 20, 1937, TNL Manuscript Section, Filipiniana Division, unpagged.

THE MEANING OF PATRIOTISM

"True patriotism does not consist in shouting that you are willing to die for your country. We are not

bound to be heroes all the time; nor is there an opportunity to be heroes everyday. Just do your duty every day and you will be patriots."

-Delivered at the Zamboanga Normal School, City of Zamboanga, August 26, 1938.- In: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, IV, Manila, 1948, pp. 1697-1698.

PATRIOTISM

"Love of country and loyalty to country impose upon the citizens the obligation to fight for their country, and to die for it, if necessary."

-Speech at Sto Tomas University, August 11, 1939, TNL Manuscript Section, Filipiniana Division, unpagged.

"We want our girls and our boys to be taught that they are Filipinos, that the Philippines is their country and the only country that God has given them; that they must keep it for themselves and for their children; and that they must live for it, and die for it, if necessary."

-MLQ Address at the inauguration of Honorable Ignacio Villamor, as UP President, August 12, 1915, TNL Manuscript Section, Filipiniana Division, unpagged.

"We must educate the people to pay their taxes. In time of peace, the only way in which they can show their patriotism is by paying their taxes to the Government. A man who says that he is a patriot, that he loves his people and is ready to die for his country, but does not pay his taxes, is a liar and not a patriot. If he is not willing to pay his taxes to the Government, how can he be willing to die for his country?"

-Speech at Capiz (Roxas City), Capiz, April 7, 1936, TNL Manuscript Section, Filipiniana Division, unpagel.

OF UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD

"I dream of the day when every people shall live side by side with other peoples, managing its own affairs, developing its own virtues, and all devoted to the betterment of mankind. I dream of the day when the East and the West shall be linked together by ties of universal brotherhood rather than by sheer force."

-MLC address at the annual meeting of the Anti-Imperialist League, December 7, 1914, TNL Manuscript Section, Filipiniana Division, unpagel.

IN NATIONALISM

"... Nationalism is a tremendous force for good. It strengthens and solidifies a nation. Community interest is made active. It preserves the best traditions of the past and adds zest to the ambition of enlarging

the inheritance of the people. It is, therefore, a dynamic urge for continuous self-improvement... It enriches the sum total of mankind's cultural, moral, and material possessions through the individual and characteristic contribution of each people."

-Speech delivered by MLQ at the 29th Commencement Exercises of the University of the Philippines, UP Campus, April 4, 1939- In: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, IV, Manila, 1948, p. 8853.

OUR HEROES IMBUED A STRONG SENSE OF NATIONALISM
AMONG OUR PEOPLE

"... Rizal, Marcelo H. del Pilar and other patriotic toilers of their time infused into the Filipino way of life a deep sense of nationhood, and made our people realize that they were shown of their rights and were being trodden under the iron heel of oppression. Bonifacio, Emilio Jacinto and a handful of brave men launched our people into the battlefield for the vindication of their rights and to free them from the yoke of tyranny. It can be truly said, therefore, that Rizal was the creator of Filipino nationality, and Bonifacio the redeemer of our country's liberties."

-Speech of Honorable Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippine Senate, on "Andres Bonifacio, the Great Plebeian," at Balintawak on November 30, 1929, in: "1940 Bonifacio Day Souvenir Program," pp. 16-19.

OUR HEROES HAILED DOWN TO US THE TRUE MEANING
OF NATIONALISM

"... The teachings of both (Rizal and Bonifacio) are necessary for a thorough grasp and comprehension of the doctrine of patriotism, that solid patriotism which includes both the thought and the deed. If we seek inspiration for art, for poetry and for science; if we wish to be steeped in the essence of the purest nationalism—the nationalism of rigid and austere principles—we wish to pay homage to the history of our country in order to reconstruct and enrich it, and to learn to preserve our customs and institutions through the process of progress, of morality and of culture; in short, if we wish to find the way to light and redemption through the arts of civilization, then Rizal is the guide, the apostle, the hero without peer.... if we see that the law is not obeyed, that right is trampled upon and the fundamental principles of liberty, equality and fraternity have ceased to impel human action, then the apostle, the guide, the fitting hero is Andres Bonifacio."

Speech of Hon. Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippine Senate, on Andres Bonifacio, the Great Plebeian, at Balintawak on November 30, 1929, in: "1940 Bonifacio Day Souvenir Program," pp. 16-19.

HEROIC ANTIQUITIES SERVE AS TESTAMENTS TO THE
NOBLE ACHIEVEMENTS OF OUR ANCESTORS

"... It is our duty to look back to our past as a people so that we may be guided by its tested experience.

"It is, therefore, our duty not only to teach our children, to the present as well as to the future generations, the heroic achievements of our forbears, the songs they loved to sing, the adventures they lived as well as the mistakes they committed, and the ideals for which they cheerfully sacrificed their lives; but it is likewise our duty to preserve, to repair, to conserve and appropriately mark our historic antiquities and spots that abound in our country from Batanes to Mindanao....

"... That the present and future generations may be impressed with the significance and value of those historic spots and antiquities, and that they may not be lost to posterity here and throughout the world."

-In program--invitation of the Commonwealth Anniversary Committee and Philippines Historical Committee to ceremonies unveiling the tablet marking the site of the inauguration of the Commonwealth, Legislative Building, Manila, November 14, 1940, p. 3.

SERVICE TO ONE'S COUNTRY IS A NOTEWORTHY AMBITION

"We love our lives to fulfill the same ambition, that of doing for our respective countries the best we can, and then we depart. But there is a tie that should bind us always, and that is our friendship which will remain as it has been in life."

-Delivered at a banquet tendered in honor of General James G. Harbord, at Malacañang Palace, Manila, May 22, 1939. In: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, IV, Manila, 1948, p. 1573.

IN FILIPINO HEROISM

"The record of the Filipino people in this war, (Second World War) has been written in blood, and it is a record which you and I can be proud. It is... a record without parallel in the Orient, and I may add-- in the history of colonialism."

-Speech delivered by President Quezon before the Members of the Maryland Bar Association, Baltimore, Maryland, at about 9:00 p.m., Saturday Evening, January 16, 1943, In: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, V, Manila, 1948, 2213.

"We Filipinos are not a people accustomed to crooking the knee to any power that may purpose to invade our country and to hold us in thrall. We have been overcome by superior forces, but we have never been outfought; our country has been conquered, but we have never been vanquished. Every power that has ever dared to overrun our country has known the evening anger of Filipino arms."

-Speech before the United House of Representatives, November 16, 1943, found in: Congressional Record, Vol. 89, April 12, I pp. 4907-08; Quoted in Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, V, Manila, 1948, p. 2230.

RESISTANCE AGAINST FOREIGN INVASION MEANS BITTER
SACRIFICES THAT WOULD ULTIMATELY LEAD
TO LIBERTY AND FREEDOM

"... Right now bombs are falling near me just as they must fall around you. But we cannot allow them either to daunt our spirit or weaken our determination to continue fighting to the bitter end... We are fighting that the Filipino people may be the masters of their own destiny and that every Filipino not only of this generation but of the generations to come may be able to live in peace and tranquility in the full enjoyment of liberty and freedom. Your duty--our duty--is to fight and resist until the invader is driven from our land. You must not give up a foot of ground when the battle joins. You must hold in place--and hold--and hold."

-From MLQ's proclamation to the gallant and brave Filipino soldiers--in: Sol H. Gwekoh, The Champion of Freedom, pp. 5-6.

GOVERNMENT REFORM/REORGANIZATION:

THE FILIPINOS ARE CAPABLE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT

"... The Filipinos have shown that they are, now and at any time, well prepared for the full enjoyment of a national life. The first sign a country gives of its fitness for self-government is its very love for liberty. When a people begin to feel the love of liberty and to struggle for it, and go through all sorts of sacrifices to attain it, it is a sure sign that that country has become adult politically and that soon it must be made an independent community."

-Speech of MLO, Resident Commissioner of the Philippine Islands, delivered before the Board of Trade of Springfield, at a banquet given in honor of the Philippine Commissioners, February 7th, 1911, at the Nayassot Club- (typewritten mss. 5 pp., Quezon Papers, Box #71).

MLO'S FIRM BELIEF ON THE CAPACITY OF THE FILIPINOS
TO RUN THEIR OWN GOVERNMENT

"... The Filipino people have demonstrated conclusively their capacity for self-government, not only to their own satisfaction but to the satisfaction of outsiders as well. We stand before the bar of history as exhibit "A" to prove that an oriental race, deprived for centuries of the God-given right of self-government, may safely be entrusted with governmental powers."

-MLO Speech-"The Jones Bill--Its Effects and Consequences" (198) Translated from Spanish into English, typewritten mss., 2 pp. - Quezon Papers #73.

TO THE FILIPINOS AN ANATOMOUS GOVERNMENT IN SYNONIMOUS
TO DEMOCRACY

"The granting of our national freedom will be at this time the object lesson that you could give to the world, that this country can give of its belief in democracy and in the rights of every people to be free and to govern themselves."

-From a speech before a joint session of the Committee on the Philippines, United States Senate, and the Committee on Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., Monday, June 2, 1919.

SELF-GOVERNMENT

"The first sign a country gives of its fitness for self-government is its very love for liberty."

-MLQ Speech before the Board of Trade of Springfield, February 7, 1911, TNL Manuscript Section, Filipiniana Division, unpagged.

JUST, HONEST, EFFICIENT AND STRONG GOVERNMENT

"We shall build a government that will be just, honest, efficient and strong so that the foundations of the coming Republic may be firm and enduring--a government, indeed, that must satisfy not only the passing needs of the hour but also the exacting demands of the future."

-Quoted from MLQ's inaugural speech. Historical Bulletin, (September 1962), VI, No. 3, p. 266.

EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS IN THE ADMINISTRATION
OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

"We need to insure the expeditious transaction of the public business, for nothing breeds more discontent or casts discredit on a government in the eyes of the people than its inability to act with reasonable promptness."

Message to the First National Assembly, December 12, 1935, in: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon in Action, III, Manila, 1948, p. 1067.

MLC's AMBITION: A GOOD GOVERNMENT

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"I have only one ambition in this world. That ambition is to give the Filipino people an honest, efficient, and fair government."

Delivered at the inauguration of the Provincial Capitol, of Cebu (City), Cebu, on June 14, 1938, in: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, IV, Manila, 1948, p. 1620.

(N) GOOD GOVERNMENT

"That is a good government which best secures the happiness and prosperity of the people which it governs."

MLC Speech before the Board of Trade of Springfield, February 17, 1911, TNL Manuscript Section, Filipiniana Division, unpagged.

EDUCATIONAL REFORMS:

EDUCATION

"The education of the individual is most successful when it affords the best vehicle for self-expression; the education of the nation or the race proceeds most naturally as a matter of internal evolution. Mistakes may be made, and when made they bring their own penalty. Now, as always, it is true that experience is the best teacher, and that only by endeavoring, aspiring, and striving can a government attain to practical efficiency."

-Recent Progress in the Philippines," Journal of Race Development, (January, 1915), TNL Manuscript Section, Filipiniana Division, unpagged.

"Our education objective should fit in with our economic policy. I am for greater emphasis on vocational and agricultural training in the intermediate and high schools, but the instructions should always be in keeping with the economic conditions of each region and of the country as a whole."

-On the acceptance of his nomination as President of the Commonwealth, July 20, 1935, TNL Manuscript Section, Filipiniana Division, unpagged.

"Certainly the desire for education is one of the moving motives of Filipino life today. Parents make the most complete sacrifices to send their children to school and the pupils themselves endure hunger and privation to secure learning."

- "The Right of the Philippines to Independence" by MLQ, in The Filipino People, I, No. 2, Washington, D.C., October 1912), pp. 1-5.

"The Filipinos learn easily and the most striking fact in our whole experience in the Philippines is the eagerness with which the common Filipino agricultural laborer sends his children to school to learn English. There is no real difference between the educated and ignorant Filipino that cannot be overcome by the education of one generation."

- "The Right of the Philippines to Independence," by MLQ in The Filipino People, I, No. 2 (Washington, D.C., October 1912), pp. 1-5.

EDUCATION AND KNOWLEDGE

"Education comprises not only in the mental training of the children but also in the building of their character and to me the latter is far more important than the first."

X X X X

"Knowledge is worth nothing unless it is based on character"

X X X X

"It is more important to be good men than learned men."

-Delivered at the Zamboanga Normal School, City of Zamboanga, August 25, 1938- In: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, IV, Manila, 1948, p. 1709.

LOVE FOR EDUCATION

"No sojourner in the Philippines can find to notice the intense desire of all classes of the people for education. It is the wish of which he will be most constantly reminded. Servants, coachmen, laborers, hundred of them carry little phrase books of short language methods, and are earnestly striving to learn English."

-Quoted by MLQ, from the speech of Colonel Harbo, one of the Directors of the Philippine Constabulary, in his speech, "The Right of the Philippines to Independence," in The Filipino People, I, No. 2 (Washington, D.C., October 1912, pp. 1-5.)

A UNIVERSITY

"A university plays an important role in the progress of a nation. Not only does it train men and women for the professions, but it also helps to mould the character and life of the people through the influence that it exerts upon the minds and conduct of their future leaders."

-Delivered by MLQ before the faculty and student body of the Far Eastern University, Manila, August 17, 1940- In: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, V, Manila, 1948, p. 2071.

STATE UNIVERSITY

"The country looks up to the University of the Philippines for technological leadership which it needs in our efforts toward economic development upon the most efficient and scientific basis."

Quezon Memorial Book, edited by Felimon. Oblador, Manila: QMC, 1952, p. 37.

ACADEMIC FREEDOM

"The Constitution of the Philippines guarantees academic freedom to the universities established by the State and, as a matter of course, to private universities. But so that no one may mistake this academic freedom for license to teach antisocial and subversive doctrines, the same Constitution provides that all educational institutions shall be under the supervision of, and subject to regulation by the State.... It forms a very important part of our educational system, and its objectives must be determined by government policies."

Delivered by MLQ during the inauguration ceremonies of Dr. Bienvenido M. Gonzalez as President of the University of the Philippines, held on the University campus, Manila, October 15, 1939- In: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon Institution, IV, Manila, 1948, p. 1977.

"... Academic freedom in the Philippines imposes certain restraints, such, for instance, as that which requires that no man shall preach in this country theories and philosophies destructive of Filipino patriotism."

-Speech at the Senior Teachers' Assembly
Teachers' Camp, Baguio City, May 22, 1936,
TNL Manuscript Section, Filipiniana Division,
unpaged.

IAL SERVICES:

MLQ's REGARD FOR THE COMMON TAO

"I want the poor man, the man who lives in the barrio, feel that under our Government his rights are as much protected as those of the most powerful or the riches man in the Philippines."

-Delivered in front of the Provincial Building
in Tacloban, (City), Leyte, June 10, 1938,
in: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, IV,
Manila, 1948, p. 1597.

"... I know the situation of a laborer; I know that a man who is in a miserable condition thinks nothing and cannot think of anything except his way of getting some relief; and if nothing can help him out of his predicament; and he may die of hunger or of sacrifice, he cannot think anymore of his countrymen; he cannot love anymore his countrymen, because only his

feelings and sufferings may dominate over his heart and mind.... The paramount need in the Philippines today is a means whereby no person will be so miserable in life as not to be able to think of his duty to his native land."

- speech delivered by MLQ before a mass gathering of farm laborers and tenants in San Fernando, Pampanga, on February 14, 1939- In: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, IV, Manila, 1948, p. 1816.

THE IDEA OF SOCIAL WELFARE

"Proper home atmosphere is essential for the poor as well as for the rich, particularly for the children. Social welfare can only be built on decent homes."

- Statement to the Press, of MLQ, October 8, 1938, In Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, IV, Manila, 1948, p. 1744.

ON SOCIAL JUSTICE

"Social justice does not mean favoring the poor or favoring labor against anybody regardless of whether he is right or not. Social justice does not mean dispossessing the rich of his lawful property and distributing that property among the unemployed. Social justice, in other words, does not mean communism. Social justice means exactly that--social justice."

"Social justice involves all; it means justice for every constituent element in the community. When a question is before us, we must not consider whether that question involves this class of society or that class, or whether it involves this individual or that individual; for every question submitted to us we should consider not only the much advertised side of justice, regardless of who would be affected by our decision, but also the side of true justice."

Message delivered at the opening of the third session of the National Assembly, January 24, 1938- In: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, IV, Manila, 1948, p. 1508.

"When it comes to giving justice I do not allow my heart to sway me into it. I do it with my mind because it is only the mind that can impartially measure the merits of each side. He who governs with his heart and ^{not} with his mind, is liable to do injustice and also to make mistakes.... When I proclaim social justice I mean justice, not love, not generosity, nor charity, but plain justice...."

-Delivered at a tea party given in honor of coconut planters and municipal mayors, at Malacañan Palace, February 19, 1938- In: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, IV, Manila 1948, p. 1528.

"No subversive doctrine can thrive if our working class is treated justly and every laborer is given that which is his due. It is the best guarantee for the preservation of our government and our nation."

-Address over Station KZRM, Manila, on the occasion of the President's Birthday, August 19, 1937. TNL Manuscript Section, Filipiniana Division, unpagd.

"... If we give the laborers good wages, if we give the farmers the just participation which they deserve, if we treat the poor with the same respect as we do the rich and if, at the same time, we teach our youth, besides their rights and duties of citizenship, the use of no weapons for defense, in the world-- a country which every nation will respect and which nobody would invade, a country where we can lead a happy life,-- yes, because we shall feel the protective influence of the reign of social justice and the satisfaction of seeing our compatriots all equally happy and prosperous."

-Speech at Malacañang Palace, Manila, January 27, 1937, TNL Manuscript Section, Filipiniana Division, unpagd.

"I want that the majority of our people should have their just share of our lands, and their own castles. In that event and only then, will peace and real prosperity reign in our country."

-Quoted in Captain Sergio R. Mistica, "President Manuel L. Quezon, as I Knew Him." TNL Manuscript Section, Filipiniana Division, unpagd.

"A man without his own land and home can hardly be convinced to love his country. We are building a government that will not try to make the rich wealthier but will seek to improve the lot of the poor."

-Quoted in Captain Sergio R. Mistica, "President Manuel L. Quezon as I Knew Him," TNL Manuscript Section, Filipiniana Division, unpagged.

DEMOCRACY AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

"Democracy is inconceivable, democracy is a farce, when there is no social justice, when governments do not consider it their prime duty to look after the best interests of the common man."

-Delivered by MLQ at an open forum of the U.P. Alumni Association, held at Villamor Hall, August 7, 1940- In: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, V, Manila, 1948, p. 2055.

QUEZON'S STAND ON SOCIAL JUSTICE

"In the Philippines, the stage is set and the time opportune for organizing our society upon the basis of social justice....

"It is unfortunately true that there are some capitalists and landowners who would deny labor its due. But I believe they constitute a very small minority and they can be whipped into line, if they cannot be convinced

that in the long run, it is to their interest to co-operate in carrying out the social justice program of the government... We must forge ahead with that program. Upon its realization depends the future of the Filipino people."

-speech in "Manuel L. Quezon Birthday Anniversary August 19, 1940." The Philippine Maritime Federation Number, pp. 7; 14.

MQ's DREAM: JUSTICE TO EVERYONE

"My sole ambition is to ^{do} justice to everybody, to give you a good government that will be remembered by our children as an honest and fair government. It is my sole hope that on the day I step out of the presidency, you, my people, will say, 'He has done the best he could for our own interest.'"

-Delivered at the public plaza in Ormoc, Leyte, June 13, 1938- In: Juan F. Rivero, Quezon In Action, IV, Manila, 1948, p. 1614.

THE NEED FOR A SOCIAL JUSTICE

"To insure the accomplishment of this task of national spiritual reconstruction, we shall formulate and adopt social code--a code of ethics and personal conduct--a written Bushido that can be explained in the schools, preached from the pulpits, and taught in the streets and plazas, and in the remotest corners of our land. We shall indoctrinate every man, woman, and child in its precepts. By every means and power at my command, I shall strive to enforce its principles and to require that they be so universally and constantly observed, that our children may breathe it in the air and feel it in their flesh. Every Filipino is a part and an objective of this great national movement, the success of which depends upon his own success in building up his character and developing his faculties."

-Delivered before the faculties and student bodies of public and private schools, colleges, and universities, at the Jose Rizal Memorial Field, August 19, 1938- In: Juan F. Rivera, Quezon In Action, IV, Manila, 1948, p. 1686.